The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,345.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.........Rs.	52	0
——— including postage.......... „	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... „	28	0
——— including postage ...... „	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town „	16	0
——— including postage ...... „	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town.................. „	6	0
——— including postage.......... „	7	12
Single Copy for Cash .... „	0	4
Back Numbers .... „	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion ....Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto .... „	2	8
Third Ditto .... „	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „	0	2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

MICHAEL.—June 13th, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. Robert Michael, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

Deaths.

BIRD—June 6th, at Seebpore, Howrah, Alice Mary, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Bird, aged 1 month and 4 days.

PRICE—June 2nd, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Rose Randal Price, Esq., B. C. S.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.. ..	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah....	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas....	11th	25th	„ Bushire..	23rd	6th
„ Linga...	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein.....	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire.. ..	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah.. ..	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay......	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 149 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 18th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..................... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on................................... 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

1 & 15 [redacted]	Leave Calcutta......	..	1 &	15
	Bimlipatam	4		18
	Vizagapatam	4		18
	Coconada	6		19
	Madras	10		24
	Negapatam	11		25
	Galle.........	14		
	Colombo........			28
	Tuticorin			29
	Narrakal........	16		1
	Carwar	19		4
	Bombay	20		5

[redacted] ons, 250 H. P., Com- [redacted] as above on the 15th [redacted] bay on the 15th of the [redacted] the Steamers of the 1st [redacted] ers and Cargo with the [redacted] the 1st June to 15th [redacted] with the ports of Mangalore, [redacted] sengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may [redacted] rrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
					FARES.					
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO GALLE, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.'s Steamer "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched to the above Ports about the 16th June. For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" to Kurrachee on MONDAY the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 13th June 1866.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa for Austria and Prussia are granted by the undersigned.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agent is prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £15, *second class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first class* £12 7s. 3d. per head; *second class* £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 10s.; *second class* £2 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class.. £64, 10.. } Inclusive of Railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.
Second Class £37, 5.. }

For further particulars apply to

A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent for the Austrian Lloyd & Consul for Austria, Prussia, &c

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail positively the 3 th instant.

THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1087 tons Register, Thomas Miles, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, full or not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates. MARTIN. YOUNG & Co., Agents ship *Daphne*.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known A 1 Ship "LOUISA," H. Scowcroft, Commander, has a considerable portion of her Cargo engaged, and will sail for the above Port with all despatch. For particulars of Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

NOW READY, in large 8vo, price Rs. 2, BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, Part 1, Vol. II., containing Reports of 1864-5. Edited by R. T. Reid, Esq., LLD., Barrister-at-Law. Copies on sale, at the office of the Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 24th May 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.........................£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.......................£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or, the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA" 1,500 tons, Captain Pomeroy, will be despatched about the 15th June.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

DURING the prevalence of the S. W. Monsoon, Passengers by the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamers are recommended to land and embark at the Mazagon Bunder. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Lancashire*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 6th June 1866. Agents of Ship *Lancashire*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Australia*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Australia*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of Edinburgh*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of ship *City of Edinburgh*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of London*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *City of London*.

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain Mitchell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

JAMES MITCHELL,

1st June 1866. Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Ophelia*, Captain Strickland, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Strickland will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 12th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lloyd Rayner*, Captain Pollock, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld),
Agents ship *Lloyd Rayner*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Zealandia*, Captain Taylor, from London, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Taylor will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, must be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Bombay, 12th June 1866. Agents ship *Zealandia*.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—

1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,

for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.

BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.'s ESTATE.—We hereby give Notice, that Mr. JOHN L. SCOTT has been appointed Manager of this Estate, and request that all Communications may be addressed to him.

D. ROBERTSON, }
J. BEATTIE, } Trustees.
JOHN SMITH, }

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.'s ESTATE.—CREDITORS of Messrs. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co. are hereby requested to lodge their Claims, accompanied by Vouchers, with the Undersigned; and Debtors to the Company are requested to pay the amount of their Debts forthwith.

JOHN L. SCOTT, Manager to Trustees.

Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th June 1866.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB.—The next HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place at noon on TUESDAY, the 10th of July, 1866.

T. J. HOLLAND, Honorary Secretary.

Western India Club, Poona, 11th June, 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the First Extraordinary General Meeting held on the First July last having been informal and not in accordance with the Articles of Association, the proceedings of that Meeting are hereby annulled and the Resolutions then proposed and carried are cancelled. FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,

Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, advertised to be held on the 16th instant, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED to the 25th June, current, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices, No. 2 Dean Lane, when the following Resolutions will be put before the Shareholders, viz.:—

1st. That Clause 12 of the Articles of Association be altered, and instead of the words "Supreme Court of Judicature" "By Liquidators" be inserted.

2nd. That the Company be forthwith wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed. FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,

Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Company.

WHEREAS the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy will be held at the Office of the East India Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of June, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 6th June 1866.

C. LEGGETT,

Solicitor for Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MEETING held THIS DAY, pursuant to the above Advertisement, has been adjourned till FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

H. WILSON, Chairman.

13th June 1866.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10, Hummum Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their Remuneration fixed. By order of the Board of Directors,

EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTUNE GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June. FLEMING & Co.,

Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c, apply to

J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—Mrs. J. Gaynor.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.

A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.

18th May 1866.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend. J. L. BRODIE,

Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or to the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 8th June 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c. &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and Mourning orders promptly complied with, every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March* to 1st *November*.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornbill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19 Marine Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of, and passing Resolutions for, effecting the voluntary winding up of the Company; the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators of the Company, and fixing his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NANABHAI SORABJI, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th June 1866.

JAFFER SULLIMAN begs to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that Mr. MIDDLETON, the well known Coach Builder of Long Acre and Bromley, Kent, has arrived in Bombay to superintend the entire management of the Carriage Department of his Establishment, and that henceforth, all orders on this branch will receive the benefit of his extensive practical experience.

All favours, large and small, will be attended to with the strictest punctuality and the workmanship guaranteed.

All materials used in the manufacture and repair of Carriages are of the very best quality, and imported direct from England.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted, &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be closed from TUESDAY the 12th instant to MONDAY the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 9th June 1866.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Corporation will be made by the Liquidators, at the rate of Rupees (5) Five per Share, on or after the 15th proximo, at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Oak Lane.

Bombay, 29th May 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received a fresh supply of TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS. J. NEUBERG.

No. 23, Byculla.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone. J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—

Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.

Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood.
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.

Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation. W. CRISTNA SINOY.

NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—

Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.

Applications for Servants will be registered, and Servants supplied as early as possible.

Terms.

All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—

Domestic Servants Rupee 1.
Governesses, Ladysmaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.
Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.

The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.

Early applications are called for.

The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

J. LOWE & Co.,

Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

Agents.

Bombay.................	{ Treacher & Co. { Rogers & Co.
Poonah	{ Rogers & Co. { Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee..............	Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree	Budgett and Hughes.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Those Shareholders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank, Limited, (in liquidation) who are entitled to Shares in the National Bank of India, and who have not yet applied for their Certificates, must do so at once. By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th June 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the supply of (400) four hundred Tons of STEAM COAL, required for the use of the Gun Carriage Department, will be received up to one P. M. on FRIDAY the 15th instant, by the undersigned.

Rates at which the Coal will be delivered alongside the Ship, and at the Gun Carriage Department, should be separately stated. W. S. HATCH, Lieut.-Colonel,

Agent for Gun Carriages.

Colaba, Gun Carriage Office, 12th June 1866.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No 7 Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 3 P. M.

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1865.

To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th June 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—IMPENDING FORFEITURE.—NOTICE.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors, Notice is hereby given, that in the event of the non-payment by Shareholders of all Calls now overdue on or before the 16th day of June 1866, such Shares will be liable to forfeiture in pursuance of the power vested in the Directors under Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

Notwithstanding the forfeiture of such Shares, the Shareholders remain liable for all Calls due at the date of forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th May 1866.

N. B.—A Registered Circular Notice to the above effect has already been forwarded to the address of each Registered Shareholder.

THE CAVE TEMPLES OF ELORA, a Series of 41 Photographs,—principally Interiors,—Illustrative of Bhuddist and Brahminical Architecture and Sculpture from Collodion negatives, 10 by 8, by HENRY HINTON. Specimen Portfolio may be seen at his Residence, Byculla, or at Messrs. THACKER, VINING'S, Rampart Row.

Photographs at Aurungabad of exterior and interior of the Marble Mausoleum—a Miniature Taj Mehal—of Rabia Devranny, and of and in the Garden of the Pan-chukkee.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED).—(UNDER LIQUIDATION.)

युनाइटेड मरकन्टायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Distribution of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 12 per Share, will be made to the Registered Shareholders who have paid the 1st and 2nd Calls on and after MONDAY the 4th proximo, during business hours, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 4, Church Lane.

The Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares at the time of applying for payment.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th May 1866.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honour to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—Kashmeer Shawls, Woven, Needle, and Braid-worked Kashmeer Thread Chudders of Rampoor pattern Shawl Articles of all sorts.

Contracts taken for Silk Sashes, Silk or Pushmeena Turbans, Silk or Pushmeena Kummurbunds for the use of Regiments.

☞ Priced lists forwarded on application.

Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, beg the special attention of those who may favour them with their custom, to their splendid assortment of Chudders of finest colours, large, at Rs. 37 (of double thread), and Rs. 33 single thread, (the former specially recommended), manufactured and dyed under their special superintendence of the best material and free from those blemishes of black thread and stripeness that so frequently disfigure the inferior Rampoor Shawls sent in quantities from Loodiana and other places to Bombay.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL,
General Agents.

Umritsur, 5th March 1866.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT and MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

Bryant and May's Patent Special Safety Matches contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—" Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—" Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—" The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—" Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

Bryant and May's Royal Wax Vestas, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

Bryant and May's "Jonkopings Tandstickors," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

Bryant and May, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E. Pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

Bryant and May, Fairfield Works, Bow, London, E.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited).—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1,000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore. ...	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and Parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Madras,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Calcutta,

Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hatrus, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Simla, Scalkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre). Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc..........................Rs.	12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur.....................	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE ..	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well-known Firm, has just arrived per *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen.

Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„ 15	„
Do. Do.	„ 13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	„ 38	„
PORT (Carbonell's)	„ 32	„
SHERRY do.	„ 32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	„ 30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	„ 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	„ 30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	20	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	„
„ „ 2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

	Per doz. Rs.	
Do. „ Do.	40	
Do. „ a Crown	30	
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21	
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...	40	
Do. do. Pints ...	21	
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36	
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown...	30	
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints...	16	
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36	
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown...	30	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...	18	
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal...	30	
Do. Superior Still Green Seal...	40	
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...	23	
Do. Do. Yellow Seal...	29	
Do. Golden, Do. ...	29	
Do. Green Seal ...	33	
Do. Vino Fino ...	29	
Do. Red Seal ...	37	
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	33	
Claret Light Capsule...	15	
Do. do. Pints...	8	
Do. Yellow Seal...	23	
Do. Red Do. Pints ...	17	
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...	32	
Port, Black Seal ...	26	
Brandy, Vieux Cognac...	34	
Do. Brand a Crown...	24	
Old Tom, Red Seal ...	18	
Dry Gin, Black Seal...	18	
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts...	36	
Do. Pints...	19	

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal ...	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal ...	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied ...	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal ...	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal ...	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux ... ...Rs.	34	0
Leoville ...	28	0
St. Julien ...	22	0
Medoc ...	16	9
Medoc Petit... ...	12	0
CHAMPAGNES *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co. ...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...	44	24
Mumm's, best dry ...	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz ...	40	21
Sauterne, best ...	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality...	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe ...	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord ...	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case) ...	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL ...	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves) ...	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara ...	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)...	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg) ...	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.) ...	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)...	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe ...	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy ...	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters ...	24	12

BEERS.

Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co. Limited)

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Until further Notice the price of ICE will be a QUARTER OF AN ANNA per POUND.

TUDOR'S ICE HOUSE.—A few Barrels of superior American FLOUR, *Richland* brand, for sale. We deliver at any of the Bunders FREE OF CHARGE.

JUST ARRIVED, 50 suits of good s[illegible] able WATERPROOF CLOTHING, to be sold cheap.

J. BURN,

30 Meadow Street. Civil and Military Tailor.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, ex "ROHILLA," from Clyde.

The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for the above at *moderate* rates.

Just received Overland, a few

EXTINCTEMS,

or patent self-acting Fire Engines. Price, complete with 10 charges, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140, according to size.

The Hercules Fire Insurance Company are now prepared to allow 15 per cent. Discount to all insurers who have L'Extinctem on their premises.

Pamphlets containing opinions of the Press and other particulars to be had on application.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 7th June 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of JOHN BARRETTO & Co., Apollo Street:—

An Ornamental Iron Balcony, by Cottom & Co., London, 23 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, and fitted with Venetians and Deal Floor ready for immediate use. Price Rs. 1,500.

Also five Florentine Blinds or Striped Window Awnings, suitable for Poona Bungalows. Price Rs. 150.

An American Cooking Range, suited for a large Family, and warranted to save three-fourths of the usual Fuel. Price Rs. 200.

An American Air-tight Stove for drying apartments in the monsoon. Price Rs. 50.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 19th June, at Mr. XAVIER'S SHOP in Calbadevie Road, consisting of Engines, Boiler, Flour, Oil, Saw Mills, and other Articles and Tools.

8th June 1866.

TO BE SOLD, with their engagements, the following RACE HORSES, in Training:—

1. G. A. H. "Prince Albert"—engaged in Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee, Poona St. Leger, and Poona City Merchants' Purse.
2. G. A. G. "Multum in Parvo"—engaged in Bombay Merchants' Cup, Poona.
3. N. G. A. H. "Life's a Shadow"—5 years—a maiden engaged in Derby and Poona Merchants' Cup and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.
4. I. G. A. C. "Charles Edward"—4 years—engaged in Poona St. Leger and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.

The above are sound, and will be disposed of at a moderate price to ensure a ready sale.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. GINGER, Bombay.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta.	Roseine.	Fuchsine.	Violet.
Purple.	Crimson.	Mauve.	Blue.
Green.	Canary.	Orange.	Yellow.
Phosphine.	Scarlet.	Red.	Ultramarine.
Brown.	Black.	Regina.	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Caution.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the premises in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons and Co. Apply to

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.

No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea; also a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, several OFFICES and GODOWNS. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two ROOMS suitable for Merchants' Offices on the first floor of the Building in Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to the

LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)

TO LET, 48 BUNGALOWS, as follows:—7 on Malabar Hill, 5 at Colaba, 2 at Tardeo, 6 on Bandora Hill, 8 at Mazagon, 4 at Girgaum, 3 on Khambala, 9 at Grant Road, 3 at Chinchpoogly, and 1 at Naigaum. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે રીકલેમેશન કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

बोम्बे रीकलेमेशन कमपनी लीमीटेड.

TO BE LET, a first rate GODOWN on the Company's ground at Colaba, 100 feet by 48, suitable for the STORAGE OF COTTON. Apply to

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries.

13th June, 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

BANK OF BOMBAY shares declined from 26 to 35 discount; United Victorias from 1,125 to 1,100 per share; Back Bays close at 2,000; Elphinstones 650; New Do. 5; Mazagons 150 per share. Government Securities:—Fours 88; Fives 104¾; Five-and-a-half 110¼. Nothing doing. Market paralyzed.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅞d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscrib-d Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Divi-dend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	No quotations.
109,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	30 per share.
....	200	150	....	Asiatic New Issue..	20 per share.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,100 premium.
1,230,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	(o. & n.) 95 dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	35 p ct dis
700,00	25.	200	.....	Bombay City Bank.	30 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	45 p ct dis.
3,000,000	200	200	Rs6 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ...	27 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	8 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	10 per share.
750,000	250	250	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	10 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	25 per share nm.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	28 p ct pm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	28 p ct dis.
600,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	35 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	......	London&BombayBk	8 p share.
3 750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	80 p ct pm.
,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	55 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	40 per share.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	20 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	10 dis.
750,000	500	100	Rs4 ps	BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor. ..	70 p share.
600,000	00	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China.	19 per share.

LAND COMPANIES

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,000 p. share nm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	650 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	5 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	175 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	175 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning...	300 per share.
.....	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,100 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princeof W. ShipCo.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	224 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	..	..	Rs. 87
„ „ Sicca „ Loan 1832-33	..	..	„ 93
„ „ Co.'s „ 1835-36	..	..	
„ „ „ 1842-43	..	..	„ 88
„ „ „ 1854-55	..	..	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	..	..	„ 104¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	..	..	„ [illegible]
Five and a half per cent.	..	..	„ 110¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 226
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 233
Bar Silver	„ 106¼
Gold Leaf	„ 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 13th June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	305 to 310
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	310 to 315
Surat and Broach (New)	310 to 315
Porebunder (New)	260 to 265
Veeraval (New)	260 to 265
Khandeish (New)	295 to 300
Dharwar (now ready)	335 to 340
Hinghunghat (New)	335 to 340
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	310 to 315

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 14.

Wood, Major W., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1866.

The date of Captain J. H. P. Malcolmson's admission to the Staff Corps, as announced in G. O. No. 371, dated 5th July 1865, is altered from 26th November 1864 to 7th October 1863.

Surgeon Major T. W. Ward is confirmed in the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals from 2nd April 1866, vice Dr. Ritchie, retired.

Brigadier General H. J. Pelly to be a Brigadier of the 1st Class, vice Heath.

Colonel T. T. Christie to be a Brigadier General on the establishment.

Colonel C. Birdwood, Commanding 3rd Regiment N. I., to act on the Brigade Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, during the absence of Brigadier General Younghusband, C.B., or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Charles Mathew Griffith, 8th June 1866.

Lieutenant Lewis George Brown, 5th N. L. I., 9th June 1866.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 12th June.

Subject to confirmation by higher authority, Ensign T. Price, 103rd Foot, is appointed to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, vice Nugent, resigned, with effect from the 14th May.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1866.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood assumed charge of the duties of the First Political Assistant in Kattywar on the 1st instant.

Messrs. J. King and W. Wedderburn respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Political Departments and Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, on the 8th instant.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan for the detached station of Rutnagherry, having assumed charge of his duties on the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of his leave granted under date 7th ultimo is hereby cancelled.

Mr. T. Miles, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Hydrabad, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. J. Edwards, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Sattara, is invested with the powers of Magistrate, and with powers to dispose of cases under Act XIII. of 1859 in the Sattara District.

Mr. C. B. Izon, Acting Joint Judge of Rutnagherry, assumed charge of his office on the 4th instant.

Mr. C. B. Izon made over charge of the office of the Senior Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad for the detached station of Kaira, to the Sudder Ameen of Kaira on the 29th ultimo.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell is appointed to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad for the detached station of Kaira.

Mr. A. H. Spry, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months under Section VI., Chapter II., of the New Covenanted Civil Service Absence Rules.

Rao Saheb Nareyen Bhai Dondekur has been appointed Dakshina Examiner with effect from the 1st April last.

Surgeon T. B. Beatty, Acting Civil Surgeon, Poona, is appointed Registrar of Marriages at Poona from the 22nd May 1866.

The Rev. G. L. Fenton, Chaplain of Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from 2nd instant.

The Venerable Archdeacon Leigh Lye is appointed Chaplain of Poona, and the Rev. C. Walford, now on duty at Manderdeo, Chaplain of Kirkee, as a temporary arrangement.

The Chaplain of Surat is authorized to visit Bulsar Teethul four times in the year.

The Chaplain of the Belgaum Fort is relieved from the duty of visiting Bairee and Sawunt Waree, and is authorized to visit Kolapoor six times in the year.

The Chaplain of Rutnagherry will visit Sawunt Waree on the occasion of his visits to Carwar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.			
14	Monitor	Robb	Liverpool, Feb. 18.
	City of Ottawa	Barrett	Newport, March 5.
	Dharwar	Louttill	Liverpool, Feb. 23.
	Unrivalled	Hedgcock	Bristol, March 9.
	Sparkinhoe	Butler	Liverpool, Feb. 14.

DEPARTURE.

JUNE.			
14	Miletus	Davis	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship *Fez Robauer*, Robinson, bound to Penang and Singapore. S. S. *Benares*, White, bound to China, &c.

The B. and B. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *Gunga*, for Coast and Calcutta, begun to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—June 7th, ships *Avabhoy*, and *Ardeline*.
DEPARTURE.—June 7th, ship *Rockhampton*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—June 8th, ship *Albert Edward*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, a nearly new MINIATURE BROUGHAM, by Palliser of London. Apply to T. W. HENDEE, Old Police Office, Forbes Street.
Bombay, 14th June 1866.

FLUTINAS.—The undersigned have just received a choice stock of these Instruments with 12 keys and semitones, both plain and handsomely inlaid, all in cases complete. Prices cash, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50.
SOUNDY & Co.

MINIFLUTES.—These sweet toned little Instruments are not larger than a moderate sized Accordeon, have keys like a Pianoforte, and are intended to be played on the knee or on a table; they have 2½ octaves of keys, and one tremolo stop; the Instrument in a case complete, cash, Rs. 40.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED, for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Candeish, two DRAFTSMEN. Salary Rupees 60 each. Apply prepaid, enclosing testimonials, to the undersigned.
E. L. MARRYAT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Acting Ex. Engineer, C. D.
Ex. Engineer's Office, C. D., Malligaum, 9th June 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical side, that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Ebrahimjee Essoobjee Patell, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to his widow, Assabai.
G. S. JUDGE, Applicant's Proctor.
Bombay, 14th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Preston*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.
LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Preston*.
Bombay, 14th June 1866.

CONSIGNEES of 1564 tons of COAL, per Ship *Dharwar*, Captain LOUTID, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of same without delay, otherwise the Captain will proceed to land them at the expense and risk of the concerned. Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for counter-signature.
ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Capt. and Owners Ship *Dharwar*.
14th June 1866.

TO LET, at Poona, for the season, or for a longer period, one commodious and handsomely furnished BUNGALOW in the Civil Lines, occupied for some years past by MR. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE; another BUNGALOW, unfurnished, also in the Civil Lines, recently occupied by MR. LEWIS. For further particulars apply to JOHN L. SCOTT,
Manager of Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. Trust Estate.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th June 1866.

BANK OF INDIA.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the BANK OF INDIA held on the 30th day of May 1866, at the Office of the Bank at Church Gate Street, Fort.
Mr. A. R. Scoble in the Chair.
It was proposed by W. B. Fellows, Esq., and seconded by F. H. Green, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That Resolution of the 27th April last to wind up the Bank voluntarily be confirmed."
A. R. SCOBLE, Chairman.
Dated this 30th day of May 1866.

LAND MORTGAGE LOAN, 1865.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the half year's INTEREST, due on this Loan on 18th June 1866, will be paid at the Office of the Financial Association of India and China, Elphinstone Buildings, Bombay, on and after MONDAY next. The arrears of Interest for the period up to 18th December 1865 on sums deposited with the Bank of Bombay on account of this Loan will also be paid at the same time.
The Certificates of the Loan and the Warrants for the payment of said arrears of Interest will require to be produced when application is made for payment.
Bombay, 14th June 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bombay City Bank, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY the 22nd June, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—
1. That in consequence of the suspension of the Bank of London, and the present financial position of Bombay, and the Directors being satisfied that the Bank cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily.
2. To appoint Liquidators.
3. To fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board,
D. McCULLOCH, Manager.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held, on SATURDAY the 14th July at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25 Meadow Street, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at a General Meeting held on the 13th instant:—
1st. That the affairs of the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2nd. That Messrs. Robert Wallace and Pestonjee Dadabhoy be appointed Liquidators. The remuneration of the latter to be the salary drawn by him as Manager, and that of the former to be 2½ per cent on the amount of Assets realized.
By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bombay, 14th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of ATMARAM MADHOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as Merchant in Bombay, as well in his own name as in partnership with one Ragoonath Wittoba, under the Style or Firm of ATMARAM MADHOWJEE & Co.

WHEREAS the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE having declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the fourth section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE will be held at his Office in Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY the Twenty-first day of June, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said ATMARAM MADHOWJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.
CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to Atmaram Madhowjee.
Bombay, 14th June 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, *Benares* will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. on the 15th idem.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Comorin*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS *Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23	4	per Annum (in advance).
„ „ 2	8	per Month.
Town Edition. „ 20	0	per Annum (in advance).
„ „ 2	0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Fivelines and under ... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ... „ 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

No. VIII. OF "PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—Mr. Punch Takes Charge of the Taboots.
HALF SHEET—Domestic Cares.
THE THREE BORAHS.
SKETCH TO THE BAITAL PACHESI.
FOR BOMBAY—Illustration to No. 2.—Lays of Bombay.
And several other Vignettes.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN.
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSCHONE is authorised to Sign Bills and Recover Monies on account of this Office during the temporary absence of Mr. CHARMAN. J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette, June 9th, 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 9
AGRA	June 7	LAHORE	June 6
ALLAHABAD	June 4	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	April 27	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 26	MADRAS	June 8
BANGALORE	June 9	MALTA	May 17
CALCUTTA	June 8	MEERUT	June 8
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	May 31
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	June 9
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 7	PUNJAUB	June 6
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 28
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 20

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866.

INEXPLICABLE for the time being, as the failure of the Commercial Bank appeared to the minds of shareholders six thousand miles away from the centre of the disaster, the suspension of the Agra and Masterman's Bank is an event which is shrouded in even a profounder mystery; and the materials do not exist in Bombay for forming an indifferent guess at the cause which has brought a time-honoured institution to the ground. That the Bank, in common with all kindred institutions, was weakened by the devastations of the panic of May, may be accepted as certain; and that some straw was finally laid upon the camel's back more than it could bear is confirmed by the result which it was our duty to announce to the public yesterday. The balance sheet made up to 31st December last shows that the realised profits for the year, after making provision for any bad and doubtful debts the Bank had made, was £566,260; from which a dividend of ten per cent. per annum was paid along with a bonus of 15s. per share at the end of each half year, being equal to a dividend of 16 per cent. for the year. The reserve fund of the Company, amounting to £500,000, was then untouched, so that the Company stood at that date in a very enviable position indeed, a position all the more wonderful, that the Bombay Branch had, like its compeers, been exposed to the overwhelming temptations of the share mania, but having resisted them, passed through the crisis of 1865 with losses that did not amount to one single lac of rupees. Again so late as 17th March last, when the annual general meeting of the proprietors was held in London, the directors apparently saw no rock ahead; and the Chairman went the length of jocularly commenting on the want of confidence displayed by some of the old customers of Masterman's private Bank before its amalgamation with the Agra Bank, which customers, as the Chairman remarks, "do not as yet, strange to say, quite recognise the superiority of a joint stock over a private bank in transacting their business." For a month later—down to the middle of April—the shares were quoted at double their paid up value—and on the eve of the panic in May they stood at almost the same sum. To the period of the panic, therefore, the Bank enjoyed the fullest measure of public confidence; and it is evident that a tried and sound institution has fallen a martyr to the exaggerated alarm which almost closed the doors of the Bank of England itself. The expert and unscrupulous bears of the London share market, by running down the shares of this institution, in common with many others, may also have fomented the fears of the public and produced a run on its resources; and, perhaps, there might also be some element in the European connections of the Bank which excited public suspicion or affected the Bank's stability. Rumours of an unfavourable kind, for example, had evidently been abroad—they had, in fact, reached Bombay—as to the Bank's connection with a French Company, and at the meeting in March a shareholder asked a question on this point. The Chairman replied that "as regarded "the connection the Bank had formed with the "Marseilles Land Company, he might state that "when he first saw the prospectus of that Com-"pany—and he had only done so after publication "—he was by no means pleased with the manner "in which the Bank was made to appear mixed "up with the Financial Company. The Bank "was simply one of the bankers of the Marseilles "Land Company and did not hold the smallest "interest in it. He might add that the ac-"count was such as any bank in England would "be glad to have." Although there is matter enough in the Chairman's remark which astute speculators might turn to the detriment of the Bank and the shareholders in a time of panic, and to their own profit if possible, it is, nevertheless, as we have said, impossible to discover any clue to the causes which have destroyed the institution. Its fall will scatter distress and suffering far and wide, especially among a class that cannot well afford to bear it. It will affect with fearful severity large numbers of gentlemen connected now or formerly with the services; and upon retired officers and their families it will operate with painful hardship. The shareholders number about 1,200, the mass of them being English, and a sprinkling only belonging to India. It is fortunate for Bombay that with all her faults she has not to answer for the present catastrophe. The Chairman thus speaks of the Bombay management during the last terrible year, 1865:—

"In Bombay, there had been an extent of speculation, or, more properly speaking, gambling, almost unprecedented in schemes for the reclamation of land from the sea, and in fact for every conceivable purpose, which soon terminated, as you were led to expect, in a total collapse and panic, reducing many who but a short time previously considered themselves possessed of great wealth to utter ruin and beggary. I mentioned at last meeting that this bank had not only kept entirely aloof from such business, but that, owing to the very serious aspect of things, your directors had long before the crisis arrived deemed it prudent to curtail local business in that presidency, and to limit the shipments of gold from Australia—precautions, as events have proved, most salutary; and so zealously were their instructions responded to by Mr. Ilbery, the manager on the spot, that the losses sustained by the bank during that eventful period were comparatively very small. (Hear, hear.) The position of our manager at the time alluded to was a most difficult one, requiring not merely a thorough knowledge of his business, which he eminently possessed, but great firmness of character and tact, inasmuch as, having large funds at the time alluded to under his control, he was beset on all sides for assistance—and many of us know how difficult it becomes to resist such appeals in a small community; he, however, managed to steer his vessel, almost uninjured, as I have stated, through all the shoals and breakers that surrounded him, for which he has had the cordial thanks of your directors. (Cheers.)"

The recent run on the branch here, consequent on the suspension of the Commercial Bank, withdrew from its coffers from a quarter to a third of a million sterling of floating deposits, a great portion of which is probably at this moment hoarded in private houses in Bombay. Notwithstanding this we are informed that the branch here is quite able, so far as funds go, to meet all its farther obligations, had the operations of the Bank been continued. The great withdrawal of deposits to which we have referred will make the suspension fall a little more lightly on Bombay, but there is another class who will suffer in proportion to the high confidence which the public until the last few weeks reposed in the Bank; for we believe that heavy and steadily remittances of unexceptionable paper have been sent forward from Bombay to London by every mail. It will be observed that the shareholders, according to the telegrams received yesterday, are in favour of a voluntary liquidation. So ends the Agra and Masterman's Bank, whose bills have been passed from shroff to shroff like currency notes, and were sometimes sold in the bazaar under the sobriquet of "gold leaf."

THE *Government Gazette* of the 31st of May last announcesd the appointment of Mr. A. D. Robertson to the post of Commissioner in Scinde during the absence of Mr. S. Mansfield on leave. Mr. Robertson has thus attained the highest post in the gift of the Governor in Council, a post which has always been bestowed upon picked men of the Civil Service, upon men of ripe experience and undoubted administrative talent. It was in this post, with combined civil and military rank, that Sir Charles Napier added to his established military repute the character of an able Civil Governor. It was as Commissioner in Scinde that our present Governor won the approval of the Government of India, and secured a seat at the Supreme Council Board. The appointment of Mr Robertson to the Deputy Governorship of an extensive province, even though it be a temporary appointment, may be regarded as a subject of sufficient public interest to demand enquiry into the claims of the present Commissioner to such high advancement. We regret much that the suddenness of Mr. Robertson's promotion should have prevented us from addressing ourselves to this enquiry before the official *Gazette* made known the high favour in which the late Secretary was held by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

During the speculation mania in Bombay in 1864, Mr. A. D. Robertson was the Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments. He was, moreover, a Member of the Legislative Council, and a Director of the Bank of Bombay. No man in the administration occupied a more important position with regard to the speculators who appealed to Government for concessions of public property than the Secretary in the General Department. These appeals, demanding concessions of property, were made with the view of establishing Joint Stock Companies, which came to be known as "Reclamation Companies," chief amongst which was the "Bombay Reclamation Company." The concession to this Company was granted while Mr. Robertson was Secretary, and it was his pen that guided the correspondence on the part of Government with the promoters of the scheme. Much was said against this concession by a portion of the public, and much was urged against it by a portion of the Press, at the time when the grant was about to be made by Government; so much, indeed, that the promoters, feeling the awkwardness of their position, declined to receive the concession. Government, however,—very generously as it appeared,—urged the acceptance of the concession on the promoters, and publicly absolved them from the censure that was passed by this journal upon all concerned in disposing privately of public or State property. As all the world knows, the shares of the Back Bay Reclamation Company rose to fabulous premiums before the allotments were made. A few shares secured through the favour of the promoters were capable of realizing a handsome fortune to the lucky allottee. Men of all callings pressed forward to secure the good-will of the promoters, and bowed low for allotments, and it was at this juncture that the chief officers of Government were expected to stand back from the speculative vortex and refuse to soil their pockets with the shares of a speculative Company. To ask for allotments was to degrade the official position of high Government functionaries; and to accept shares, asked or unasked, was to tarnish the name of the upright Civil Service. If this was sound doctrine when applied to all high Government officials, it was especially sound and true when applied to those who, by their presence at the Council Board, might be supposed to be able to influence the decision of Government. The enormous premiums on the shares must have caused the hearts of the promoters of the Back Bay scheme to pulsate with gratitude towards those through whose instrumentality and favour they were enabled to distribute princely fortunes amongst their friends, after reserving a fair share of the spoil for themselves. No wonder that the Secretary in charge of the correspondence with the promoters of the Back Bay Company should be regarded with much solicitude and attention during the allotments of shares by a portion of the public, by all those in fact who were concerned for the good name of the Government; no wonder that the list of shareholders was closely scrutinized by the public. The result of that allotment has long since been known, and it was publicly announced that Mr. A. D. Robertson had accepted an allotment of ten shares in the Back Bay Reclamation Company, the money value of which was not less than £20,000.

In August 1864 we brought the subject of this particular allotment before our readers, considering that a Secretary to Government, who was so closely connected with the promoters by reason of his official position, should not have been permitted to lower the dignity of his official character and infringe the distinct orders of Government and remain a Secretary. It was a scandal to the Government, and we thought the shares should have been at once returned to the promoters. The public outcry that arose against official men after the allotment of shares in the Back Bay Company, was followed by the publication of an official memorandum under the authority of His Excellency the Governor in Council, pointing out how far Government officials could be connected with Joint Stockery without risking their positions. There was nothing in this memorandum which could render the acceptance of shares in the Back Bay Company by Secretaries to Government anything but a direct infringement of the orders of Government and punishable by removal from office. Mr. Robertson retained his shares, and as it is believed profited by the sale of them, while the public expected his dismissal. But when Government action was expected to be taken against the Secretary, Mr. Robertson obtained leave to proceed to Europe, and it was rumoured that he had no intention of returning to the service. Here the matter rested, and was apparently forgotten. The Secretary, who could not, with any regard to decency, have remained in India in the face of a strong public opinion, retired from the scene of his labours, the fortunate friend of three fortunate promoters of a great Public Company.

We have mentioned Mr. Robertson's position as a Director of the Bank of Bombay during 1864. It was at this period in the history of the Bank that those advances were first made on Back Bay shares which have since turned out so utterly unredeemable as to keep the shares of the Bank at a discount. We have no means of knowing whether Mr. Robertson's influence was or was not used in favour of granting these advances, and we mention the circumstance of the advances on these securities merely to point to the ex-Secretary's unfitness as a financier; for, as the chief Government Director of the Bank, the advances could scarcely have been made against his willing acquiescence. But who could refuse speculators anything in those days? Were they not all men of immense wealth? Did not most men believe that a premium of Rs. 20,000 per share represented only a moiety of its intrinsic value? It was considered safe banking to advance Rs. 20,000 on each Back Bay share before an acre of ground had been reclaimed.

Mr. Robertson returned to India in May last, and on the 31st of the same month he was gazetted Commissioner in Scinde, as we have already intimated. We might spare ourselves the trouble of commenting on this appointment after what has been publicly said of Mr. Robertson before his departure from India, and we suppose our readers have formed their own opinions about Sir Bartle Frere's forgiving disposition. It is now evident that Government are content either to sink the past in forgetfulness, or that Mr. Robertson has been able to free himself from the charge of accepting shares in a speculative Public Company while he was conducting the correspondence between Government and the promoters. If the former, the example is an evil one, and the appointment cannot be defended; if the latter, Mr. Robertson owes it to his own character to deny the statements that were made against him before his departure for Europe, and which stand unrefuted to the present hour. The public were unprepared to hear of Mr. Robertson's return to office, but his advancement to the highest post under Government has completely staggered us. This appointment will serve to mark the estimation in which Government hold their servants, and the fidelity which is expected of their highest officials. Public disapproval of official conduct goes for nothing. It is thought that India lacks both a public and public opinion, and therefore the comments of the Press may be disregarded. But if Mr. Robertson has been largely endowed with shares in the Back Bay Company, he has not only left himself open to the censure of the Press, which may be regarded as a small matter, but he has transgressed the direct orders of Government, which may be regarded as a more serious matter. And if Mr. Robertson, as Commissioner in Scinde, should proceed to punish with dismissal a similar offence to his own in any subordinate in the Province which has been placed under his authority, with what justice will he carry out the rigour of the regulations of Government? In his own case transgression has been rewarded by advancement. We hesitate not to say that of all the questionable appointments made under the Government of Sir Bartle Frere, the appointment of Mr. Robertson of Back Bay notoriety to be Commissioner of Scinde stands out as an unrivalled job unworthy of him who offered the post to the ex-Secretary. We see in this appointment nothing to recommend it to the people of Scinde, nothing to satisfy even the lucky friend of the Governor, and nothing to bring credit on the Government under which it has been made.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 6TH JUNE, 6-27 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 9½d., and occasionally a farthing ower, with tendency in favour of buyers.
Fair Western, 9¼d.; market flat.
Bengal Cotton 6¾d.

Total sales to-day	6,000 bales.
Sales of Surats to-day	3,000 „
Total Imports to-day	17,500 „
Imports of Surats to-day	[illegible],000 „

The biddings for Government Bills on India took place at the Bank of England to-day. The minimum price was 1s. 11d. on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11⅛d. on Bombay. All tenders receive in full.

The fear of the immediate commencement of hostilities on the Continent of Europe causes the money market to continue dull.

The Bank rate of discount remains at 10 per cent.; the demand for discounts is limited, and money in London is still accumulating.

LONDON, 9TH, JUNE.

AN Extraordinary Meeting of the Directors of the Agra and Masterman's Bank has resolved upon the voluntary liquidation of the Bank.

Private Telegram.

[PALLONJEE HORMUSJEE, SONS, & CO.]

LONDON, 9TH JUNE 3-37 P. M.

Cotton market steady, but less doing.
Fair Dhollera is now worth 9¼d.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 6TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

THE Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed quiet, with drooping prices.

Fair Dhollera has declined to 9¼d.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India, the minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11d. for Bombay, and 1s. 11⅛d. for Calcutta and Madras. All the tenders sent in received in full.

The sum of £228,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

ENTRY OF THE PRUSSIANS INTO HOLSTEIN.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

THE Prussian troops have entered Holstein. Orders have however been given to avoid a conflict with the Austrian soldiers.

In the House of Commons yesterday the amendment to postpone the consideration of the franchise clauses of the Reform Bill was rejected, as was also the motion of Mr. Walpole in favour of a £20 county franchise.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day opened firm, with a moderate demand, and was buoyant at the close.

Fair Dhollera 9d.

Total sales of the week	...	71,500 bales.
Weeks „ „	Surats...	30,500 „
Total import „	the week...	88,750 „
Week's „ „	Surats...	52,250 „
Total Stock ...	...	1,000,000 „
„ „	Surats...	385,000 „

The Manchester market to-day has been quiet.

7 lb. Shirtings 11s. 6d.
8¼ lb. do. 14s.
40's Mule Twist 1s. 7d.

The sum of £293,000 was taken to the Bank of England to-day.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Prussian Government has issued a Circular, accusing Austria of a determination to provoke war between the two Great German Powers.

The political situation remains unchanged since yesterday.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Agra and Masterman's Bank has been convened to consider a proposal for the voluntary liquidation of the Bank.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollera 9d.

The total amount of Cotton afloat is estimated at 775,000 bales.

EVACUATION OF HOLSTEIN BY AUSTRIA.

LONDON, 12TH JUNE, 4-5 P.M.

The Austrian Government has despatched a note, energetically repelling the accusation of Count von Bismark that Austria was determined to provoke a Continental war.

A circular has been issued proposing the mobilisation of the Federal Contingent.

The Austrian troops have evacuated Holstein.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been steady.

By Indian Telegraph.

MADRAS, 13th June.
Steamer *Golconda*, from Calcutta, in sight.

GALLE, 13th June.
Steamer *Mula* sailed for Madras.

KURRACHEE, 14th June.
Steamer *Kurrachee* arrived.
Steamer *Martaban* left.

BOMBAY.

COMMUNICATION through Persia was reported to be re-established yesterday.

AN interruption has existed on the Government line since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

IMPERFECT communication between Bombay and Surat since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon reported.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Benares*, Captain E. Brown, which leaves this day for China, &c., carries 966½ chests of Malwa opium.

UP to Wednesday last the Magistrates of Bombay have committed twenty cases for the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD assumed charge of his duties, as First Political Assistant in Kattywar, on the 1st instant.

MR. N. M. W. DANIELL is appointed to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad for the detached station of Kaira.

THE height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending 9th June was 46 feet five-tenths, and during the corresponding week last year it was 44 feet.

ON the application of a Parsee, a summons was ordered to be issued yesterday, by the Senior Magistrate, against Mr. Sheik Hossein, Police Inspector in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway.

MR. W. WEDDERBURN has assumed charge of the duties of Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Political Departments, and also as Secretary to the Legislative Council.

ON Wednesday one of the pilot boats ran on to the rocks near the Pilot Bunder, and of course came to grief. Fortunately the tindal and lascars in charge of her escaped without any material injury. The boat itself has since gone to pieces.

A SHIP came into harbour on Wednesday night at the top of the tide with a strong wind without waiting for a pilot; the consequence was that she ran right into the shipping, damaging the *Rohilla* and some other craft, as well as doing considerable injury to herself.

THE assent of His Excellency the Governor General has been received to the Bombay Hindoo Heir Relief Act; the Declaration of Office Act; and also the Bombay Regulations and Acts Extension Act; as well as the Act for the Restriction of the Sale of Poisons in Bombay.

MR. F. L. BROWN yesterday sentenced Crustna Sukharam to rigorous imprisonment for six months in the County Jail, on conviction of a charge of stealing several articles of wearing apparel and three brass pots, the property of a woman residing at Byculla.

A GHATEE appeared in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, and applied for a summons on a charge of assault against a certain party. His Worship was informed that the man made the same application to the Acting Third Magistrate, who refused it. The Magistrate said to the applicant "You can change your turban, but not your face;" and refused the application.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

Quick March	"Unions"	Hamm.
Overture	"Nachtlager in Granada"	Kreutzer.
Quadrille	"La Fete Des Lilas"	Lamotte.
Potpourri	"Musical Telegraph"	Kuhner.
Waltz	"Jeuhlingslieder"	Kuhner.
Polka	"Castanet"	Ortner.

A NUMBER of Municipal cases were called on for hearing before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, but in the absence of the Municipal Commissioner they were all dismissed. The Assistant Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Hormusjee Bapoojee, who was in Court at the time, said to His Worship that he had no instructions to conduct hese cases.

YOOSUF MOORGAY, the Cazee of Bombay, died recently. The following tribute to the memory of the deceased gentleman has been officially promulgated:—"The Honourable the Governor in Council has heard with great regret of the death of Mahomed Yoosuf Moorgay, Esquire, the Cazee of Bombay, and Justice of the Peace, whose loyalty and devotion to the British Government have been so repeatedly proved."

THE Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit, under the provisions of Section XXII. of Act XXXI. of 1860, the transport of Firearms from any part of the Bombay Presidency to any of the ports or districts in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar, or of the States in Kattywar, Kutch, and Cambay, except under a pass signed by the Resident at Baroda, or the Controlling Political Officers in the States mentioned.

THE Rev. Caitan and Narayan Bhikajee were charged yesterday, before Mr. Brown, with assaulting Wittoo Ramjee, a mason, at Mahim, where the first defendant is erecting a new church. There was a dispute about the money due to the complainant, and he alleged that the two defendants assaulted him. The evidence called by the complainant failed entirely to prove the charge. His Worship discharged the second defendant; but as against the first, he thought that the charge was brought without any grounds. His Worship, therefore, fined the complainant Rs. 20, both defendants being discharged.

TIME intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 13th, and 8 P. M. of the 14th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 36 hours 12 minutes, min. 20 hours 53 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 12 hours 8 minutes, min. 2 hours 52 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 65 hours 58 minutes, min. 48 hours 12 minutes. From Madras, max. 6 hours 1 minute, min. 3 hours 16 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 9th, (12th) and Continent of Europe, 7th June.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the Chumar Baug, Parell, on Wednesday last, touching the death of Bena, the wife of a mussal in the service of Mr. Jejeebhoy Jehangir. At 7 P. M. on the preceding day, the deceased's husband went to the bazaar while his wife was cooking in their hut; but on his return, an hour afterwards, he missed her and a child three years of age. No trace of the woman could be obtained during the night, but next morning her body was taken out of a well in the garden. It was supposed that she fell into the well about 8 P. M. the previous night, as one of the servants heard a splash in the water about that time. The jury's verdict was "found drowned in a well."

The body of the child has been recovered from the well since the holding of the above inquest, and was ordered by the Coroner to be buried.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Dr. Hewlett, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Bombay Reclamation Co.'s works, Chowpatty, touching the death of Balloo Zilloo, a labourer. At 5 P. M. on Wednesday last, a train of twenty waggons, laden with stones, was being pushed along the level towards the sea, each waggon being pushed separately by five or six men, there being an interval of about three feet between each of them. In consequence of a rail being out of order, the waggon at which the deceased was pushing stopped, and the waggon immediately in its rear coming up, deceased was caught between the buffers of the two waggons. He was picked up and taken to the Company's dispensary at Chowpatty, where he died soon after admission. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

THE following important changes in the French navigation laws have recently been adopted by an overwhelming majority in the French legislative chambers. It will thus be seen that the French Government are intent upon developing more and more their free-trade principles, and, in carrying out the enlightened views of the Emperor, are anxious on their part to reciprocate the liberal treatment foreign vessels enjoy in this country:—Article 3. Six months after the promulgation of the present law, or towards the end of the present year, all the vessels may be admitted to the French flag, and may be nationalised on the payment of two francs duty per ton register. Article 4. The tonnage dues levied in France on foreign vessels will be abolished from 1st January 1867. Article 5. Three years after the promulgation of this law all differential duties levied heretofore on goods imported from their port of origin in other than French vessels will be abolished.

THE following are declared to be the limits of the Port of Bombay, in supersession of those laid down in the Government Notification of the 13th April 1864:—

To the North.—A line drawn from the north west point of Hog Island straight towards and to the Town of Trombay, and thence continued in a south western direction along the shore passing Pau Peer, to the south west point of the Island of Trombay, whence it is produced straight to Sewree Fort on the Island of Bombay.

To the West.—The eastern shore of the Island of Bombay from the Fort of Sewree to the Light House, and the shore of Back Bay from the Light House to Malabar Point, thence a line drawn to the Outer Light Vessel, and continued to the Island of Kundaree.

To the South.—A line drawn from the Island of Kundaree through the Island of Oondaree to the main land.

To the East.—A line commencing at the south limit along the shore to Nocar point, thence in a straight line, due north to the high land at the south shore of the Island of Curunjah, thence along the western shore of that island to its northernmost point, and thence in a straight line to the north west point of Hog Island.

THE last weekly mortuary report shows a slight increase in the number of deaths during the past week; there were 349 deaths from all causes against 342 in the previous return, being 2 above the average in the past decade:—

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	2
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	1
Measles	0	Fever	7
Fever	1	Other diseases	8
Other diseases	3	JEWS:	
Accident	0	Small-pox	1
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Fever	1
Fever	0	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	1	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Small-pox	4
Cholera	6	Measles	1
Small-pox	22	Fever	3
Measles	7	Other diseases	3
Fever	136	Accident	0
Other diseases	41	NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Accident	6	Small-pox	0
Unknown cause	1	Fever	0
MUSSULMANS:		Other diseases	1
Cholera	0	CHINESE:	
Small-pox	5	Fever	0
Measles	1	Accident	0
Fever	62	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases	23	Fever	0
Accident	1	Unknown cause	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	8	62	Sexual and Child bearing	4	2
Small-pox	33	17	Tegumentary	0	2
Measles	9	7	Cachexy	25	23
Fever	210	160	Leprosy	0	1
Nervous system	12	14	Dropsy	1	3
Vascular system	0	1	Accident	7	5
Respiratory	10	18	Unknown cause	2	0
Alimentay	28	32			

A QUESTION having been recently raised, whether claims for Indian Medals can now be entertained if the claimant can establish his just claim to the same, the Governor General, we perceive, has decided the matter in the affirmative.—*Englishman, June* 8.

A REFERENCE was recently made to Government as to whether a civil officer, who had divided his privilege leave, might take the second instalment of it, together with any privilege leave which he might have earned by subsequent service, provided the divided leave was accumulated, but not otherwise. The Governor General has decided that there is no objection on public grounds to officers who obtain privilege leave under the rules of the Civil Department being permitted to carry forward to the privilege leave of a future year such portion of the one month of the previous year as may not have been taken. —*Id.*

MASTER ATTENDANT'S WEATHER REPORT.—13TH JUNE.

Madras—Weather fine; wind westerly.
Goa—Weather hot and densely clouded; rain since last afternoon fourteen cents; wind light from south-west.
Kolapore—Weather partially clouded; wind strong south-west.
Cannanore—Weather cloudy.
Vingorla—Weather rainy; strong wind from south-west.
Paumben—Weather strong, and fine day.

INTERRUPTIONS ON INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

THE following telegrams from Lieutenant Stiffe, dated respectively the 12th and 13th instant, were received yesterday morning by Government:—

"Persian Line interrupted from 1 P. M. 9th to 6th A. M. 10th, between Teheran and Hamadan. Turkish Line interrupted between Busrah and Dewaniyers from 9 P. M. 10th to 4 P. M. on 11th. To-day Persian Line interrupted between Hamadan and Kermanshah. Turkish line right to Pera."

"Persian line interrupted to Shiraz since right thirty-two P. M. yesterday. Cause unknown. Turkish right to Constantinople."

PARTIAL DEMOLITION OF THE BACK BAY WORKS.

As we anticipated in yesterday's issue, the high tide in Back Bay on Wednesday night did a great deal more damage to the reclamation works. At that part of the staging where some piles had been dislodged several others were forced out by the action of the sea, and might be seen lying in a heap together when the waters receded yesterday morning. At the other spot where the piles had only been lifted up partially from their bed, there did not appear to have been much more damage effected, yet at low water it was evident that the timbers had been in several cases very much strained.

It was, however, the tide which set in yesterday morning that has done the greatest damage. A short time before high water, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the action of the sea on the timber staging, off the Esplanade, became so very apparent, that one might readily perceive at first a tremor at different parts of the staging, and shortly afterwards piles (in couples) were seen to shoot up perpendicularly, and to topple over on to those next to them. Soon after this there was observed to be a general breaking up of the staging at different parts along the works; and then it became evident that the whole of the wooden framework was in imminent danger of being entirely swept away.

The portion of the works off Sonapore now began to show symptoms of being effected by the swell of the sea, which was ever and anon leaping in dashing waves clean over the embankment. In an almost incredibly short space of time the earthwork on the shore side of the breakwater was washed away in several places, in large patches, and was speedily followed by the partial demolition of the framework which brought down, or curved very considerably, the tramway which had been constructed thereon. In some places where trains of ballast waggons had been left they were precipitated down the side of the embankment into the surging water, and in other places they gradually sunk down with the earthwork itself, which had all the appearance to an observer from the shore of melting gradually away.

The Chowpatty end of the works don't appear to have sustained much damage, nothing in fact beyond some slight injury to a portion of the embankment. The breakwater from the point where the filling in has been completed up to the last piles driven in at the Esplanade end has sustained very serious injury in several places. Off the Hindoo burning ground at Sonapoor there has been a considerable length of the embankment washed away, which has carried the tramway with it, and in other places the rails are considerably warped in consequence of the ballasting having been swept away from under them. In one part this extends for upwards of 200 yards. The last constructed portion of the wooden staging, extending from the further end of the Marine Lines to the Esplanade appear to be more or less shaken throughout its entire length, but toward the last mentioned point there were last night three fearful gaps, one of which appeared to be some forty or fifty feet in length, the second one not quite so extensive, and the other one only a few feet; besides these actual breaches, there were innumerable fractures in the portion left standing, and also many of the piles were twisted out of their original position.

During the afternoon the beach was strewed with the wreckage. A large number of workmen were employed when the tide fell in various ways, but to an unprofessional eye, any attempt to repair the damage at the moment certainly appears futile. The weather has not been bad for the time of year, and the present collapse of this portion of the works, leaves very grave fears, for their permanent safety should the weather yet come in with, what is termed in nautical phraseology, "a burster." In the case of such, a not improbable, eventuality occurring, there would doubtless be a much more serious destruction to the works, even if they were not entirely swept away up to the point where the filling in has been completed.

The damage up to yesterday evening must amount to several lacs of rupees.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Grand Finance Company (Limited) was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Company's offices in Meadow Street. The Meeting was called for the purpose of considering a proposition to wind up the affairs of the Company voluntarily; and also to appoint liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

The following statement was placed in the hands of the shareholders:—

BALANCE SHEET FROM 15TH JANUARY 1865 TO 31ST MAY 1866.

DR. LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Proprietors' Capital, Shares 11,247 at Rs. 100		11,24,700	0	0
„ Current Deposits		8,724	4	9
Rupees...		11,33,424	4	9
CR. ASSETS.				
By Investment in Shares Rs. 5,84,300 0 0				
Less depreciation „ 5,43,175 0 0				
		41,125	0	0
„ Bills receivable (Loans)		[illegible]	[illegible]	0
„ Debts owing to the Company		4,314	12	0
„ Furniture		3,447	4	0
„ Cash at the Chartered Mercantile Bank		14,139	5	9
„ Cash in hand		40,482	6	8
		5,55,462	0	5
By balance of Profit and Loss Account ...		5,77,962	4	4
Rupees...		11,33,424	4	9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Depreciation in value of shares	543,175	0	0
„ Brokerage and Stamps	3,281	12	0
„ Office expences and other charges	42,002	6	9
„ Law charges	9,000	0	0
Rupees...	5,97,459	2	9
CR.			
By Discount and Interest	18,969	10	5
„ Transfer fees	527	4	0
„ Balance	5,77,962	4	4
Rupees...	5,97,459	2	9

Examined and found correct,
G. A. BARNETT, Auditor.
T. C. HAYLLAR, } Directors.
DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE, }
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Mr. T. C. Hayllar, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The Manager, Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy, at the request of the Chairman, read the notice calling the meeting and afterwards the report of the directors. It commenced by asking the shareholders to wind up their Company voluntarily, and in so doing pointed to the obvious reasons for that step as shown upon the face of the balance sheet before them. The directors express their deep regret at not being able to produce a more satisfactory statement, their only excuse being found in the extraordinary times of panic and alarm which has prevailed almost ever since their business commenced. The Company was registered in January 1865, and at once commenced operations, but it was soon found by the directors that the prospects before them were so gloomy that they felt compelled to reduce their establishment and cease entering into any fresh transactions, and for many months they have in fact been carrying on solely the business of liquidation. They then attribute to the commercial disasters the unfavourable state of the Company's affairs, but remark that it was at least satisfactory to the shareholders to know that they were under no liabilities, and had no engagements of any kind to meet. The securities held were still in many instances very valuable, and it was to be hoped might be realized favourably some short time hence, and also money was expected to come in as dividend from the estates of the debtors of the Company.

The Chairman asked the shareholders if they had any questions to put to him before the resolutions were submitted.

A native shareholder wished to know if any estimate had been made as to the amount of money they would be likely to recover, and as to the probability or otherwise of their claims being met.

The Manager said that there was some difficulty in respect to their claim against the estate of B. H. Cama, which had not been admitted as yet.

The Chairman assured the shareholders that there was no doubt about the legality of their claim.

The Manager said that they had claims against the estates of Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy and Dr. Diver, but it might be as well not to mention anything about the latter.

The Chairman said that they held the Doctor's securities.

A European present supposed that the Chairman meant "the umbrella."

A Parsee shareholder wished to know what had become of the unallotted shares.

The Chairman replied that they had never been allotted.

Another shareholder wished to ask the Chairman whether the debts were all secured.

The Chairman—Yes, most of them.

A resolution was then proposed, seconded, and carried, that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

Another resolution was afterwards carried appointing Mr. Robert Wallace and Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy liquidators; the former to receive remuneration at the rate of 2½ per cent. for his trouble.

Immediately after the passing of the last resolution, Mr. W. Gilbert came into the room, and having been informed what had been done, protested against the appointment of Mr. Wallace as a liquidator, on the ground of his not being a shareholder, and that, therefore, he could not possibly be interested in his duties.

The Chairman (somewhat warmly) said that the remarks were quite uncalled for.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting broke up.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—14TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ., ACTING SENIOR MAGISTRATE, CHAIRMAN; J. L. HYNES, ESQ; AND RAO BAHADOOR RAMCHUNDER BALCRISTNA.)

SMUGGLING OPIUM.—Ramjee Joderam was charged, at the instance of the Commissioner of Customs, with having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer, contrary to clause 4 of Section 10 of Regulation 21 of 1827.

The prisoner urged in defence that he was an opium merchant, and the opium before the Court was his.

A Hindoo clerk from the Custom House stated that he had been sent to this Court by the Custom House authorities, but he knew nothing about the case.

The prisoner said that he had paid the duty for the opium to the Custom House authorities.

Mr. Barton—The Commissioner of Customs had sent a man in this Court to prosecute the case, but he seemed to be quite ignorant of the case. The Custom House authorities have put the Court to great inconvenience.

A native policeman stated that the defendant was going in a gharry with the opium before the Court. He asked him "what have you in the gharry?" The defendant said it was opium. Witness then questioned the defendant whether he had any license. The latter replied he was not a retail dealer.

The Court dismissed the case for want of evidence. The opium was ordered to be given to the prisoner.

Prisoner—I am very much disgraced.

Chairman—I consider it a most improper prosecution. You are not disgraced in any way. Now leave the dock, sir.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

A Similar Case.—A Parsee named Eduljee Hormusjee was charged with a similar offence as above.

The prisoner stated that the opium was given to him by his master, who also stated in Court that he gave it to the prisoner, who was his goomastah. As there was no evidence forthcoming the Court discharged the defendant.

Cowasjee Motabhoy vs. the Municipal Commissioner.

Appeal against House Assessment.—The appellant in this case is a Parsee priest, and is the owner of a house situated in the Punchayet oart, within the Fort. Mr. Morojee Cassinath, pleader, who appeared for the appellant, stated to the Court that the house in question was assessed in the years 1862-63, at the rate of Rs. 540 per year. During the two following years the house was not assessed, as it was in a dilapidated state, and was unoccupied. The Municipal Commissioner had now sent a bill for 1866 to the appellant, assessing the property at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per year. The pleader contended that the assessment was really monstrous, as it would appear that the house in question was still unoccupied and in a ruinous state.

Mr. Leathes, on behalf of the Commissioner, argued that the appeal was not presented in due time. It ought to have been presented in ten days after the signing of the certificate. The learned advocate said that the certificate for the Fort Ward was signed by the Commissioner on the 19th March last, and according to the terms of the Act it ought to have been preferred ten days after the signing of that certificate.

The applicant said that his monthly income was merely twelve rupees, and that he had no other income whatever.

After hearing some discussion on both sides the Court dismissed the appeal simply on the strict letter of the law.

FORT POLICE COURT.—14th June.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Theft.—Baloo Sonoo was charged with the above offence.

The prosecutor in this case, Narrayen Purshotum, is a clerk in the office of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the prisoner was employed as a menial servant in his house. It appears that about seven days ago the prosecutor lodged in a wooden box in his room Rs. 227. He locked the box and kept the key with him. At about half past three P. M. on Wednesday last he saw the money safe in the box. On the following morning, at 3 o'clock, the prisoner was brought to his house by a police jemadar and a naik. The jemadar asked him whether he had lost any thing, upon which the prosecutor went to examine the box and found it open, and the alleged sum of money missing. The jemadar then showed him the bags in which the rupees were kept and the sum of money, which he recognized as his.

His Worship examined several witnesses, and then committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—14th June.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Theft.—Nubbee, woman, was charged with the theft of a silver watch and a gold key, of the value of Rs. 50, and three Government Currency notes for Rs. 500 each, the property of Mr. John Dougall, an overseer in the Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Tardeo.

At 10 P. M. on the night of Sunday, the 27th ult., the prosecutor met the prisoner on the Tardeo Road, near the level crossing of the Baroda Railway. She accompanied him to his bungalow, and while he was asleep left the house, after which he missed the abovementioned property, of the value of Rs. 1,550. A report of the case was made to Mr. Inspector Horton; and the prosecutor went out with police officers in search of the prisoner, whom he recognised just as she was entering a house at Camateepoora about 6 o'clock the same morning. She was taken into custody. The police were then searching her room on the first storey of the same house, when she dropped a watch which the prosecutor identified to be his property. The prisoner afterwards took the police to two different places in order to point out the missing notes, but nothing was found. She then said that she had deposited the notes with a person at Sewree, and a police jemadar accompanied her thither. By means of pretences she escaped from him at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and was not apprehended until 10 o'clock the same night. She was next sent to the Oomercarry chowkey, where a currency note for Rs. 500 and Rs. 287 in silver were found upon her person.

At the request of Mr. Horton, the case had been adjourned for twelve days in order that enquiry might be made at Sattara, whither it was believed part of the stolen property had been removed. Three witnesses were examined this day, after which the case was postponed.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Equity Jurisdiction.

Wednesday, 13th June, 1866.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. Aga Khan and others.

On the Court resuming this case to-day,

The examination of Allaruckia Soomar, by Mr. Howard, was continued. He said—I have prayed behind the Suni Moolah in the mosque on funeral occasions; and on such occasions I followed the Suni form with mental reservation. It is in the Jamat Khana that I pray in the Shia form, with my hands down by my side. All Kojahs pray in the Suni form in the Jamat Khana, and they have always done so within my recollection. Young and old among the Kojahs assemble in the Jamat; they all sit together, and the old take the leading part in the proceedings. There is no rule as to the age of those who are entitled to vote. When a meeting of the Jamat is to be called men are appointed—called Lodiat—to go round and invite the people to attend. They cry out in the streets that the Jamat is to meet; this is done the day before the meeting. There is a particular place for the Mukhi and Kamaria in the Jamat; the Settias have no seats set apart for them—all are treated alike. All the members of the caste are equal in the Jamat. The business of the meeting is opened by the Mukhi, after he has consulted with the Kamaria; or by some other at his request. The Crier or Lodiat, in announcing the meeting, intimates the business for which it is to be held. Any one is at liberty at the meeting to make observations. If any members differ from the rest the matter is discussed until an agreement is come to. I never knew a case in which there was any persistent difference of opinion. When Aga Khan is present he has the absolute power to appoint the Mukhi and Kamaria, and when absent his agents would make the appointments after consultation with the Jamat. The Jamat would as a matter of course approve of the appointments so made. Aga Khan hands over one of the account books of the caste to the Kamaria on the occasion of his appointment, and to the Mukhi he hands the keys of the Jamat Khana, &c., and a money bag. The Jamat thereupon express their approbation, and congratulate the newly appointed officials. The whole Jamat—on the appointments being announced by the Aga—put their hands to their foreheads and say "We agree." Before Aga Khan came to Bombay the appointments were made by his Waras (agents); at one time he had four agents in Bombay. The Waras had a written authority, with the Aga's seal attached. Payments were made to these agents for the Aga; they were under different heads—such as Sirkar Sahebi, Pir Salamut, Mata Salamut. Sirkar Sahebi is Aga Khan; the Pir Salamut is at present the Aga's son, and is always appointed by the *Moorsheed* (the Aga). The father of Aga Khan once appointed his wife Pir Salamut. Mata Salamut is the mother of the Moorsheed. It is necessary that the Pir Salamut should be a member of the family of the Moorsheed. Some payments made by the Kojahs are customary, others are voluntary. The moneys paid on the occasion of marriage are customary payments. Previous to marriage the parties attend in the Jamat Khana with their relatives, when sweetmeats are distributed, and a payment of Rs 8 is made to the Mukhi. This payment is called *Oomani-kory* (which means the money of the Sirkar). Nineteen pies, or 5¼ annas, are paid when the paper called the *luggun* is taken to the house of the bride. That is also made to the Mukhi. There is a third fee, which is called *mandwar*, and which amounts at least to Rs. 4 and is sometimes Rs. 5: this is paid in the Jamat Khana. Still another fee is paid in connection with marriage. When the bridegroom goes to the house of the bride, dresses are presented by their relatives, and one-eighth of the value of such dresses is paid to the Jamat on the Sirkar's account. There is a customary fee of Rs. 2-10 paid on the birth of every male child, and of Rs. 1-6 on the occasion of the birth of a female child. A fee similar in amount is paid in the case of both sexes when one is first shaved. When a grave is dug a fee of Rs. 1-10 is paid for the use of implements and for stones. To this fee is added a voluntary contribution varying from one to a hundred rupees and upwards; and out of a fund formed of these payments the expenses of burial are defrayed. It is obligatory on every Kojah to make a payment (called *chundrakee*, and varying in amount) on every new moon. Four annas is the minimum sum paid, and the contribution is made to the Mukhi. This also is Sirkar's money. There used to be a customary payment called *Lekka*—a kind of income tax, amounting to 12½ per cent.—but now it is a voluntary payment, and is not paid by all. It has never been a customary fee in Bombay within my recollection, but it is still customary in other places. *Lekka* is the name given by the Kojahs to the payment customary amongst Shias and called by them *Koomz*, which usually amounts to 20 per cent. Voluntary payments are made at any time, privately or openly; they are to the Aga personally, and of the amounts I know nothing. Sometimes they are given to the Jamat to be forwarded to the Aga, and sometimes sent to him direct. These payments are made in lieu of *Lekka*. The Mukhi hands over all the funds he receives to the Aga, deducting such expenses—donations to the poor &c.—as are made at the Aga's direction in connection with the Jamat Khana. I remember the visit of Aga Khan's grandmother to Bombay. She was accompanied by Abdool Casum, and came for the purpose of receiving *lekka* and the other moneys of the Sirkar. The money which the Jamat had was handed over to her, but the people on the side of Hubib Ebrahim—known as the *Barbaee*—refused to pay the *lekka*. A suit was brought against them, but was not carried to a conclusion. The party of the *Barbaes* were thereafter excommunicated by the Jamat at the direction of Aga Khan. The Aga's grandmother attended on the occasion of their excommunication, and some one addressed the Jamat for her. There were only twelve persons excommunicated, but their relatives and connexions joined them. By being excommunicated they were excluded from the Jamat and from everything connected with the caste—marriages, funerals, &c. I do not mean that they were excluded from burying their dead in the burial ground, but that persons of one side would not attend the funerals of the other. A son or daughter of an excommunicated family could not intermarry with a family not excommunicated. The *Barbaee* remained excommunicated, I believe, for four or five years. They forwarded a petition to the Aga, who thereupon sent an order by two men, named Mahomed Kurreem and Mukhi Abdula, for their readmission, which accordingly took place. They still refused to pay *lekka* as such, but agreed to pay a specific sum in lieu of it, which came to about Rs. 28,000. After they were received back they paid the customary fees like the others. I remember when the news came to Bombay that the Aga was coming. The Jamat sent persons to meet him with presents of fruit, sweetmeats, tea, &c. The Aga was then in Kodinar, Kutch. The messengers of the Jamat carried a written address to be delivered to him. Thereafter the Aga came to Bombay, and when it was known he was near, people went to different places—Baseein, Bandora, &c.—to meet him. I myself went to Bandora, where a large body of Kojahs met him and escorted him to Mahim. The Aga stopped at the Jamat Khana at Mahim for a few hours, and then returned to Bandora, coming to Bombay, and making a public entry, after a few days. He entered Bombay in a palanquin of a peculiar pattern. I was not present myself, but my brother was. The Aga held durbars at the Jamat Khana and at a bungalow where he stayed; and many people—myself amongst the number—visited him. I saw the *Barbaee* several times amongst his visitors. The mark of respect paid to him was to make a bow and then keep the hands folded in front of the person. Those who were asked by the Aga to sit down did so; those who were not, remained standing. We were all aware that Aga Khan was a Shia. He frequently led prayers amongst the Kojahs in the Jamat Khana, and commenced to do so very soon after his arrival. He followed the Shia attitude of holding his hands by his side. I saw the *Barbaee* joining in those prayers. The Aga introduced no new forms of prayer. Before his arrival, however, the *Nimaz* in the Jamat Khana was said by persons individually, while afterwards he acted as their *peshimam*. The words of the prayer remained the same. The Aga used also to attend the Jamat Khana on the occasion of the Mohurrum. The Kojahs take no part in the taboot processions except as spectators. I consider it right to carry taboots, but the people should lament too, and not turn the affair into ridicule. I remember that when Aga Khan went to Calcutta he appointed agents. Dossa Laduck was Mukhi at that time, and Peerbhoy Ebrahim was Kamaria, and, while the Aga was absent, were to act under the direction of his agents. Hubib Ebrahim was mixed up in the dispute about female succession; he contended that a daughter should not inherit. One party wished to have the Hindu law applied, and the other the Mahomedan. Hubib was for the former. The Aga's brother advised that we should act according to the Koran, but Hubib Ebrahim's party would not agree to this. A division in the caste took place in consequence, and Hubib's party elected a Mukhi and Kamaria of their own. This was done at the Jamat Khana at a meeting which few people attended; the meeting was not summoned in the usual way. Aga Khan was at this time in Calcutta. We did not recognise the Mukhi and Kamaria thus appointed; neither did the agents of the Aga. This was about 1847 or 1848. I recollect a charge being made against Dervish Ali, a servant of Aga Khan's, by some of the *Barbaee*. The charge was one of stealing clothes. A search warrant was obtained and was executed at the Jamat Khana. Dervish Ali was taken before a magistrate and discharged. Afterwards proceedings were taken against the accusers of Dervish Ali, and they were tried in this Court and convicted. The prosecution asked that the prisoners might be mercifully dealt with, but one of them was fined Rs. 1,000, and the others in smaller sums. In consequence of those proceedings an order of the Aga (who was still in Calcutta) was read in the Jamat for the excommunication of Hubib Ebrahim and Nanjee Mahomed, the latter being a brother of Daya Mahomed the relator. Thereupon they opened a separate Jamat Khana for themselves. I remember the suit brought in 1850 against Dossa Laduck and others by the party of Hubib Ebrahim. After that suit the Aga continued to use the Jamat Khana as before. During the ten days of the Mohurrum, Aga Khan and a portion of his family were in the habit of occupying a part of the Jamat Khana, the Aga sometimes sleeping elsewhere. He and his son usually visited the Jamat Khana on Saturdays. After the suit the *Barbaes* party met the Aga and consented to pay the dues to him as before. They then gave up their own Jamat, and recognised Dossa Laduck and Peerbhoy Ebrahim as Mukhi and Kamaria. Peace having been restored, the Aga continued to receive the customs as formerly, and also led the prayers and presided at the Mohurrum meetings. I saw the *Barbaee* praying behind him at that time. I recollect a great entertainment that was given then to Aga Khan at the house of Cassum Natha, one of Hubib Ebrahim's party, the leading members of which were all present. I remember the Aga telling the *Barbaee* party to give up their Suni practices at marriages and funerals, as they had nothing now to fear. This advice, in fact, was given to all the Kojahs; and thereupon some adopted Shia practices, while others continued to follow those of the Sunis. I married a daughter of mine in the Shia form in consequence of the Aga's order; the *Nikkah* was performed by a Shia at the house of the Aga. This was 7 or 8 years ago. The whole Jamat attended at the Aga's on the occasion, the *Barbaee* among them. The first funeral performed in the Shia fashion took place 13 or 14 years ago. The only difference I know between the Shia and the Suni form of burial is that, in the former, when prayers are said, the arms hang down by the side. There was a Shia *peshimam* who led the prayers on the occasion I have referred to, and members of the *Barbaee*, who were present, stood behind him and joined in the prayers. There were Suni Mussalmans present, but when the Shia ceremony began they left. I remember the death of Shah Sooja, the son of Aga Khan, which occurred in 1855 or 1856. A memorial was erected to his memory in the burial ground, and it is false, as is stated by Rahimbhoy Hemraz, that it was raised secretly by night. There was no complaint made afterwards regarding the building of the tomb; not a word was said about it. It was paid for by the Jamat out of the Sirkar Sahebi's funds. The Jamat has charge of no other funds; whatever they collect is for the Sirkar Sahebi. I remember that an article appeared in a native paper stating that the Kojas were Sunis, and that, in consequence, Aga Khan got a writing prepared, saying that he wanted to know who were Sunis and who Shias, and that those who were Shias should sign the writing. He spoke to me on the subject personally. I signed the writing, and all the Kojahs of our party did the same. We were not forced to sign it. It was not sent round; it lay at the house of the Aga's son in Bhendy Bazaar, where people went to sign it. [A book was produced, and identified as the one containing the writing and signatures referred to]. A copy of the same document was signed by Kojahs in places out of Bombay. About 1,700 male Kojahs signed it here; I think there are altogether about 3,000 or 3,500 male Kojahs in Bombay. Some of course cannot write. The greater number of the signatures were made in my presence at the house in Bhendy Bazaar. I saw some boys—not many—from 10 years of age and upwards, signing the document. There were many repectable heads of families who signed it. It lay for signature about 15 days. About two or three hundred who could not write got others to sign for them. Those were grown up people—labourers, &c. There are about eighteen or nineteen hundred heads of Kojah families in Bombay, including both parties. To the best of my belief there are about 1,800 families belonging to our party, and less than 100 to the other. At the present moment our party is more numerous than it ever has been. There have been frequent petitions for readmission into the caste.

The Court then adjourned.

Appellate Side.

27th April, 1866.

(Before Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Tucker.)

The Queen vs. Dulsookram Hurribhai.

A MAGISTRATE IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas appeared for the prisoner.

The facts of the case are sufficiently stated in the following judgment of the Court:—

We consider that a conviction under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code cannot be supported under the circumstances which have been disclosed by the reports of the Magistrates and the explanatory evidence directed to be taken in this case. It was the duty of the Magistrate, Mr. Theodore Stewart, to have complied at once with the precept of the Session Judge, who under section 434 had called for the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district under the local nuisance clauses in the Criminal Procedure Code, and pending that Judge's investigation into the legality of what had been done, the Magistrate, Mr. Stewart, was not warranted in convicting and imprisoning a person charged with disobeying an order of the Magistrate of the district, the legality of which was then properly under the consideration of an Appellate Court. Upon this ground alone we reverse this conviction, and regret that the petitioner has had to undergo an imprisonment of twenty-five days which cannot be recalled. There are some circumstances, however, connected with this case which call for serious comment and animadversion at our hands, not only with reference to the imperfect state of the law upon this head, but also, we regret to say, with reference to the conduct of the Magistrates concerned. The facts require to be stated at some length. In 1864, the Magistrate of the district of Kaira, Mr. J. W. Hadow, acting under Section 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by notice, called upon the petitioner to remove a building erected by him at Kuppurwunj, on the ground that it was an unlawful obstruction upon a high road. The petitioner called for a jury under the provisions of Section 310. Two members of it were appointed by the petitioner and three (including the President) by the Magistrate. The Court directs that the execution of the order shall be suspended pending the enquiry, and that its execution shall depend upon the opinion of the majority of the jury. The Code further enacts that if the petitioner shall by neglect or in any other way prevent the appointment of a jury, or if the jury from any cause shall not decide and report within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order, their functions shall cease from the date of the expiration of such period, unless they be continued by the special order of the Magistrate; and if from any such cause no decision shall be arrived at by the jury, the order of the Magistrate shall be carried into effect, unless after a notice to obey it (section 313) the person shall appear before and satisfy the Magistrate that the order is not "reasonable or proper," in which case no further proceedings shall be taken upon it. Thus, for the exercise of this very summary and arbitrary dealing with the rights of property, the Legislature has for the protection of owners of property provided two checks.—(1st) The report of the majority of a jury composed of not less than five members; (2ndly) Where no report shall have been made within the proper period, an appeal to the conscience and discretion of the District Magistrate. An order was made on 7th February 1865 by the then Third Assistant Magistrate (Mr. Stewart), who, it is to be presumed, was in temporary charge of the office of the Magistrate of the district, upon five persons by names, ordering them within fifteen days from that date to report to him at Kaira "whether in their opinion an order that had been made for the removal of the petitioner's building, on the ground that it was an encroachment on the high road, was reasonable and just or not." It does not appear that any instructions were given to any of the jurors as to what they were to do. They appear to have taken different views of how their duty was to be performed; some thinking it was by a separate report from each, and others that it was optional to send a separate or a joint report, and one only that the report was to have been joint. Four jurors, including the president, personally visited the premises. The president states that he considered the jurors were to send in separate reports to him; that the two jurors appointed by the petitioner did send in their reports to him before the expiration of the time fixed (22nd February 1865); but that one of the others, after viewing the premises in company with the president, fell ill of fever and sent in no report until 13th March following; that the president also did not send in any report until 14th March, as he had gone to a marriage at a neighbouring village; and that the fifth juror did not make any report at all. The juror last named, who was one of those nominated by the Magistrate, states that he was in expectation of being sent for by the others, and took no steps in the matter. These four reports are unanimous in finding that the building complained of is not on a high road at all, and the president at least expressly finds that it was erected on the petitioner's own ground. The fifth juror in his evidence, taken by direction by this Court, makes a similar statement. These reports appear to have reached the Magistrate of the district, Mr. James Walker Robertson, on 15th March, and on 20th of the same month that Magistrate issued an order to the petitioner requiring him to pull down his house within 15 days, as the jurors had made no report within the time prescribed. The petitioner showed cause against this order under section 313, but without effect; and on 30th March, on another application of the petitioner, Mr. Robertson repeated his previous injunction. Subsequently Mr. Robertson appears to have left the district, and Mr. Stewart to have assumed the charge of the office of District Magistrate, and he on further applications from the petitioner issued similar orders to those which had been given by his predecessor. At the same time when these orders were given, both Mr. Robertson and Mr. Stewart must have known that a majority of the jurors had reported that the building erected by the petitioner was not an encroachment on a high road; and that all ground for removing the building by this summary process had failed, and further that, whatever had been defective in the proceedings of the jury, had not been caused by any act of the petitioner or of his nominees. With all these facts before him, Mr. Stewart paid no heed to the petitioner's remonstrances but proceeded to try him for disobedience of one of Mr. Robertson's orders. The Session Judge being then in Kaira, upon the application of the petitioner, on 8th May sent his precept to Mr. Stewart, calling on him to send forward all the papers and proceedings that the legality of the previous order by Mr. Robertson might be determined. On 11th May Mr. Stewart writes to the Session Judge, questioning that officer's authority to interfere in the matter, and on 12th May, without waiting for the Session Judge's reply, he proceeds to try the petitioner for disobedience of Mr. Robertson's orders, and sentences him to 25 days' imprisonment. On the 15th a report is received that the house has been pulled down. The papers and proceedings were ultimately forwarded to the Session Judge, Mr. Down, and that officer's successor, Mr. Grant, returned them after Mr. Down's departure, with the remark that nothing appeared to have been done contrary to the law for the removal of nuisances. But if the letter of the law had not been departed from, it seems to us that its spirit has not been complied with. The framers of Chapter XX. of the Code of Criminal Procedure evidently contemplated that considerations of justice and equity should form the rule of a magistrate's conduct in dealing with alleged nuisances or unlawful obstructions. Unhappily no provision has been made in the Code for compelling the attendance of the jurors, or for securing a correct performance by them of the functions entrusted to them, and thus important rights of property are left in a measure dependent on the caprice and activity or inactivity of private persons. The Legislature apparently relied on the sense of justice and discretion of the District Magistrate to remedy any failure of duty on the part of the jury, either by an extension of the term fixed for their decision, or by a further reconsideration of the subject. This case, however, affords an illustration of how feeble a safeguard the discretion of a magistrate may be, and demonstrates the necessity of an amendment of the law in that particular at least. We conceive that any magistrate who possessed conscience or discretion should, with the information before him that was before Mr. Robertson and Mr. Stewart, have shrunk from adopting the violent course of pulling down a house stated to be valuable, which had been reported by persons nominated by themselves not to be any encroachment upon a high road, and to have been built upon the petitioner's own ground; and we also think that no magistrate ought under the circumstances to have proceeded to enforce such an order in the manner that Mr. Stewart has done, and to have sentenced the owner of the house to almost the maximum of punishment which the Penal Code would allow him to inflict for disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to make such order. We regret to feel ourselves obliged to characterize the conduct of both Mr. Robertson and Mr. Stewart as inconsiderate and oppressive. Had either of these Magistrates reflected, as he should have done, he would have found abundance of reason to lead him to think that in the words of the section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it would not be "reasonable or proper" to carry out the original order. We regret, too, that we must further refer to the tone which appears to pervade Mr. Stewart's explanation to this Court, wherein with the knowledge of all these facts he calls upon this Court to treat the petitioner's allegation of complaint as "worthless and groundless." The exercise of these summary powers require both experience and discretion in a magistrate, and a careful consideration of the rights of property. We are not now in a position in which we can decide, and we consequently give no opinion whether Act XVIII. of 1850 will protect a magistrate from being sued for damages on account of the injury which may have been occasioned by arbitrary acts of the character of those which have elicited our present comments; but if it be found that that enactment deprives a person in the position of this petitioner of all remedy, it becomes a question for consideration whether an alteration of the law has not become necessary.

That the present state of the law and the reckless manner in which it is sometimes administered may be brought under the notice of the Executive Government, we direct that papers and proceedings which have come before us be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council with a copy of our observations on this case.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—14th June.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.,)

Eduljee Cursetjee vs. Messrs. Cohen and Co.

The parties appeared in person. The action was brought to recover the first two instalments of Rs. 600 each, due on a receipt for Rs. 3,150, dated the 26th February 1866, less Rs. 300 received on account.

The defendant, Mr. Cohen, admitted the amount sued for to be due by him, and the Court, at his request, made an order for the payment of the sum to the plaintiff in monthly instalments of Rs. 150 each.

The Bombay Trading and Banking Association vs. Henry Willis.

Mr. Peile, Solicitor, for the plaintiff.

The action has been brought to recover Rs. 1,000 on a promissory note, dated 15th February 1866, executed by Richard Dale and Henry Willis, in the following terms:—"At one month after date, we jointly and severally promise to pay to the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, Limited, or order, at their office in Bombay, the sum of Company's Rs. 1,000 only, for value received." The plaintiffs had elected to proceed against one of the persons who executed the note, but as he had not been served, an alias summons was orderd to issue, returnable on Tuesday, the 14th August next.

Canjee Bhimjee vs. Khatao Ludha.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,000, an excess of Rs. 258 being abandoned by the plaintiff to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. The sum claimed was the amount of balance due to the plaintiff on an adjusted account signed by the defendant in the plaintiff's book.

The defendant did not appear, and the service of summons upon him being proved by a bailiff, the Court gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 and costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"N. M. L." complains of the uniform remissness of the Fire Department when its services are required, and remarks that, although the recent fire was first observed about 1 A. M. on the morning of its occurrence, the engines did not arrive on the spot for two hours.

THE MEETING OF DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE & Co.'s CREDITORS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In your issue of to-day there is a short paragraph in the local columns under the heading "An abortive attempt to wind up," purporting to give an account of a meeting of our creditors held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green. As the said report is, from its incorrectness, prejudicial to our interests, we beg to put you right on some particular points.

The statement which was laid on the table should our total liabilities to be Rs. 5,58,537-6-8 and the amount of our assets to be Rs. 2,30,006.

The reason why the meeting was dissolved without anything having been done at it, will be interesting to your readers as the latest dodge by which a meeting of creditors convened under Act XXVIII. of 1865 can be rendered abortive.

After the Chairman had been elected, and while the names of creditors present, with the amounts for which they claimed to be unsecured creditors, were being recorded, one man, who appears in our statement as a debtor to us for a considerable sum, claimed through his solicitor to be a creditor for Rs. 10,75,000 unsecured. We deny that we owe this man a single rupee, and allege that on the contrary he owes us a large sum, and we did so deny and allege at the meeting, but the Chairman, in the face of two conflicting statements, neither statement being supported by vouchers or evidence, declared that he did not see his way to exclude the claimant from the meeting or from voting. Under the circumstances it was of course useless to proceed further with the business of the meeting.

It is evidently impossible that an insolvent debtor could in ordinary course produce evidence to disprove a claim, while it seems that all that is necessary to render ineffectual a meeting under the new Act, is for some person sufficiently unscrupulous to come forward and represent himself to be an unsecured creditor for an amount sufficiently large to swamp the vote of all the other creditors present.—We are, &c.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE & Co.

FREIGHT BROKERS AND SHIPPING ORDERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Among the many grievances of Bombay, there are few, if any, which surpass the one which I am making the subject of this letter, and every one who has any experience in the matter will, I am sure, corroborate the assertion. I allude to the system which obtains in this city of shipping orders. According to the present constituted arrangement, one which would be "more honoured in the breach than the observance," the native shipping brokers carry on the game on the comfortable principle of "heads we win, and tails you (agents of ships) must lose." An order for so many bales is granted and signed by an agent for a ship here to a native broker at a certain rate, and the specified number of bales is to be put on board by a certain period, and as long as freights rise everything goes on in a satisfactory manner, but let freights go gradually down, and finally assume their present gratifying aspect, where is your hold on Mr. Dalall, and where is your remedy? There is no penalty for non-fulfilment mentioned in the shipping orders, as in a charter party. Our dusky friend the broker is not bound in any way, and the issuer of the order may sit in his office and write to and send for the holder of it till he has lost both temper and patience. The only remedy, such as it is, is to relet on account and risk of the holders on expiration of his time, often at a ruinous rate, and to sue him for the difference, and every one who knows what alacrity the law displays here will admit that this is a lively look-out. What I would propose,—and if people will only just shake off the apathy, which induces them to "grin and bear," and would act in concert, it could be easily done,—is this: For the present shipping order which binds nothing on the shipper, let there be substituted a sort of small charter form, with stated penalties for non-performance, to be signed by the broker who takes it, as well as by the agent who grants it. With the well known antipathy of the native to sign anything, this would no doubt be at first strongly opposed, but if all merchants and agents would form a combination. Mr. Dalall would be obliged to give way, and, moreover, the freight market would be cleared of some mendacious rascals whom it could now well spare.

AGENT.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

Sir,—In the letter addressed by Mr. M. R. de Quadros to the *Times of India*, and which has appeared in the *Hurkaru* and *Daily News* of to-day, I notice an assertion that I, as Agent of the Commercial Banking Corporation, "trafficked in Port Canning shares in the name of the Bank for" my "own advantage."

I cannot conceive on what grounds Mr. de Quadros made this statement, for it is utterly opposed to the truth. The only shares ever purchased by me in the name of the Commercial Bank, were purchased in execution of orders received from the Bombay agency.

I had two Port Canning shares, which had been allotted to me by the promoters of the Company without request on my part, and I sold these in the bazaar. Unfortunately, and without my noticing the fact, the broker's contract was written out in the name of the agent of the Commercial Bank, and such being the case, when the purchaser failed to carry out his contract, I was advised by my solicitors that the action must be brought in the name of the Bank.

This was the only instance in which the Bank was ever mixed up in any transaction of mine.

I do not believe that the Commercial Bank was in any way injured or prejudiced by the course I adopted in the case referred to. I cannot conceive how such could possibly have been the case.

It would have been more consistent with common sense to have ascribed any prejudices that the public may have adopted at that time to the current rumour of loss of from twenty to twenty-five lacs, said to have been sustained by the Bank in China through the failure of two mercantile houses, and the critical state of cotton even in England and Bombay after the fall of Charleston, and the surrender of General Lee in February. Yours, &c.

Calcutta, 7th June. ALEX. V. FINLAYSON.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

POONA, 13th June.

Those who believe in a very intimate connection between Jupiter Pluvius and the Moon have been "at sea" in their calculations. The weatherwise among the Brahmins are also at fault. The change of the moon said the one, the 5th of the month said the other, will bring rain; and both have been at fault. On Friday last appearances to the north gave promise of a shower, but the clouds, passing westward of us to the south, emptied themselves apparently in the Sattara districts. On Saturday, by 1 P. M., the sky was again black northward. By about 3 or 4 P. M. the wind was up, and so was the dust; a furious storm appeared to be making direct for the camp; but just as windows and doors had been fastened, and all made snug for the gale, the clouds passed westward again and emptied themselves, with only a slight drizzle in camp and city. On Sunday clear. On Monday heavens black as ink all round N. and E., with drizzling streaks of forked lightning, and distant thunder; there must have been a perfect deluge of rain to the eastward, but none came near us. On Tuesday furious winds, but no rain, again. And so matters go on, while serious apprehensions are entertained of epidemic disease among those using the bund water. Everybody has been wanting to know of his neighbour why the bund has been placed where it is? What need that the body-corporates of the camp should drink in the effete matters of the body corporate of the city? Could there have been any desire to experiment upon the amount of putridity one man can take in from another without becoming diseased? Had those who selected the locality forgotten nature's arrangement—that animal putrilage should pass through the inorganic and vegetable kingdoms before it becomes animal again? or had they some very hazy and confused notions of a *mollusca* circulation, but with two bodies instead of one? In short, is the bund where it is, as the result of culpable indifference, profound obliviousness, or dense ignorance?

Something like the above ran the tone of conversation in camp a few days back, and with perhaps a shade more bitterness from a rumour (afterwards contradicted) being in circulation, that the corpse of a woman had been fished out near the feed-pipe. But people have since been doomed to find that it was possible to be in even a worse position than having to use water from a filth-trap. On the 8th instant the machinery at the bund was reported out of order, and there was no *water at all* in the reservoirs. Some temporary derangement doubtless; that will soon be put right? Likely not;—the aqueduct serjeant has hurried down to set divers at work, in hopes that it may merely be the feed-pipe choked with weeds; but it is a drowning-man-catching-at-a-straw-expedition. There is but little doubt but that the pumps are at fault, and that beyond repair. Despite these unfavourable expectations, however, our indefatigable aqueduct serjeant did manage by the 11th instant to get the pumps in trim again for doing something; that is, they have been got to draw as much water as will admit of each reservoir being open two hours in the twenty-four. Insufficient as this supply is, it will be fortunate if it can be maintained till water is to be had from the wells again.

Having referred to the aqueduct serjeant, I may just add, that camp rumour is that to him is exclusively due the credit that the machinery at the bank has been kept in working order at all this season.

The result of my enquiries is that the pumps have been in use 16 or 18 years, and at no time superintended by any one fitted for it by previous training and knowledge of hydraulic machinery. As a consequence, the machinery has certainly been repeatedly patched up by inexperienced hands, but never taken to pieces, and thoroughly repaired. Of course in the lapse of years the plungers have worn too small for the cylinders, drawing as a natural consequence a smaller stream of water, while at the same time additional pipes had needed to be laid down, to meet the requirements of a larger supply in camp. But this position of things—less drawn and more wanted,—it was thought could be met to the full by increased vigour and rapidity of stroke, by means of steam substituted for bullock power; accordingly a steam engine was got, with the result, last year, that the camp was supplied spasmodically;—at one time they did better than well, for they overflowed the reservoirs and half inundated the camp; at another time they would have a dead-lock, and no water.

This year it was thought cattle-power would be needed no more for ever, and so they sold the bullock sheds, but as it has turned out, the engine stands rusting and spoiling, it being apparently nobody's business to look after it, and they have had to fall back upon bullock power again, hiring the sheds from the present owner, at a monthly rent that will, it is said, more than cover the purchase money before the season is out. All this has happened, rumour further states, through the gentleman in charge fixing the engine in a wrong position, and otherwise proving unequal to the task he had undertaken, which so affected his health and spirits that his medical advisers thought it best to send him away on sick certificate, before his nervous sensibilities should be subjected to additional shocks, from the official censure and public odium which the next hot season with scarcity of water was sure to bring with it. After this gentleman's departure, Messrs. Rivett and Armstrong from Kirkee were requested to examine the machinery, who reported the pumps as useless, and next an engineer was sent from Bombay, whose report was to a like effect. Now it has become too late in the season to admit of new pumps being procured in time, so there was nothing for it, but to endeavour to make the best of matters as they stood. As regards arrangements for a future improved water-supply, we have since heard that two schemes have for some time been before Government.

The first is connection with projected irrigation works, to be carried on under the superintendence of Colonel DeLisle, who, in Scinde, has proved himself an hydraulic engineer of the very first class. His plan is to construct a dam, from 120 to 130 feet high, across the Moola river at Seoghurgaum, 12 miles from Poona. From this an aqueduct is to be constructed, leading into the Parbuttee tank; thence straight across to the tanks near St. Mary's Church and the Sholapore bazaar; thence across to Ghorpoorie, and so on to the districts to be irrigated, which are of course some distance from the military cantonments. This is the favourite one with Government just now, as it would afford a practically unlimited supply both to camp and city; and we trust that in the interests of the European regiment at Ghorpoorie, now using we believe the foul river water, our present energetic Commander-in-Chief will bring all the weight of his position and influence to bear in getting it carried out as speedily as possible.

The other scheme is to form a reservoir in the Ambergaum valley, about seven miles south from the city; and for which an 80 feet high embankment will be required to ensure a supply of about 800,000 gallons daily. We believe this scheme will be abandoned, but if not, it ought to be. It answers no purpose beyond supplying water to cantonments, and in future years it will be found insufficient even for this by the certain increase of the population, particularly if Poona should become the seat of Government. The Seoghurgaum scheme, on the contrary, while affording a water supply equal to any increase of the population, will very much benefit the districts irrigated and likely be made to return yearly to the revenue a large percentage on the cost of its construction.

His Excellency the Governor was to move from Mahableshwur to Panchgunny on the 10th inst. It has been under consideration to establish a large central jail or station for European troops at this latter place, but both ideas have been recently finally abandoned, owing to a reported scarcity of water and the difficulty of procuring sites, all the land about having long since passed into the hands of private owners; a road is, however, to be immediately constructed hence to Mahableshwur, as part of the scheme for connecting Poona with Mahableshwur by a good metalled road passable for wheeled conveyances.

There appears but little doubt that Mander Deo will be formed into a permanent hill station for European troops. The experiment of stationing the 96th Regiment there has so far afforded very favourable results, and a subaltern, a doctor, and six men are to remain there during the rains, for the purpose of taking further meteorological observations, and to test the effects of the climate during the wet season upon the European constitution. Barracks will likely be commenced in October, and in the meantime Government have purchased the late Rev. Adam White's property, and have, or are, obtaining possession of all the land from Mander Deo towards the Khoral Khind. It is rumoured that the 96th will not march, but are to be carried to Poona by transport train. Their Excellency's the Governor and Commander-in-Chief do not leave the hills till about the 20th instant, or after the first fall of rain.

BENGAL.

In consequence of the excessive heat, the Commissary General has closed his office for three days, and will re-open on Monday next.—*Indian Daily News, June 8.*

We understand that the Commissary General has applied to Government for an increase of 25 per cent. for his establishment, in consequence of the high price of articles of consumption of every kind.—*Id.*

The alligator reported to have been seen in a tank on the north of the Presidency jail was yesterday netted by some fishermen, who took it to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and obtained the promised reward of Rs. 5.—*Englishman, June 8.*

The following telegram, received yesterday, from the Collector of Cuttack to the Secretary of the Board of Revenue, has been placed at our disposal:—"Rice is selling at four Cuttack seers (five and quarter standard seers) the rupee. No news from False Point of the steamer or ship having arrived.—*Id.*

The crop of Mohwah is amazingly plentiful in the Sonthal pergunnahs, that it has now become a great stand by to the poor who are now living entirely on it.—*Hurkaru, June 8.*

The London Board of Directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway have called the attention of their Calcutta agent to the future requirements of the line in respect of the means to carry the increased traffic which may be reasonably expected soon to flow in upon the railway, and in order to provide against such an embarrassment as has now been experienced on the East Indian Line, which has given just cause of complaint to the public whose goods cannot be forwarded, and which has thus too occasioned loss to the shareholders. The Board further observed that they have been providing rolling stock liberally, but the subject is of such importance that forethought, and, if necessary, action ought to be given to it both by the Agent and the Government. The Board, in conclusion, remarked that it is a sound principle to act upon, that a railway with increasing traffic should providently keep ahead of the increase by providing a sufficient supply of rolling stock.—*Id.*

The Steamer "Punjaub."—The following letter has been addressed to the *Hurkaru*:—

Sir,—Nothing could have appeared more like ingratitude than the representation made in your paper of to-day's date regarding an alleged refusal by the officers of the ship *Alexandra* to lend their force pump to assist in extinguishing the fire which broke out on board the steamer *Punjaub* on last Monday night. I am induced to notice the injustice done in this attempt to cast a stigma upon the officers and crew of that vessel from having had the whole facts of the case brought under my personal observation. At about midnight an inspector of police boarded the *Alexandra*, and in a rather overbearing and supercilious manner requested that the crew and force pump of that ship should be placed at his disposal or that of the steamer on fire. The 2nd officer being rather surprised at the manner in which this request was made, remarked that the assistance sought had better be procured from other ships close by which were in no current danger. The police officer then threatened or made mention in some way of the authority of the Commissioner of Police, and before sufficient time had elapsed to call the chief officer and make him acquainted with the object of such a nocturnal visit, the police boat had cast off from the ship's side, about half an hour after which an Assistant Harbour Master came on board and presented the Harbour Master's compliments, and to my certain knowledge the force pump and 8 men in charge of the 2nd officer were in attendance on board the burning steamer from about midnight till after sunrise. It is, therefore, very evident, on the face of these facts that, instead of any discredit being attached to the officers and crew of the *Alexandra*, it now very justly falls upon the person of those who have been capable of making what is evidently nothing more than a malicious and false representation and injustice to the ship. I trust you will insert this in your paper. P.

June 6, 1866.

MADRAS.

The "Defamation" Case.—The charge of defamation of character instituted under the Penal Code by Mr. DeFasting against Mr. P. Gregory was yesterday compromised, on payment by the defendant of the attorney's costs and on his making a suitable apology.—*Times, June 9.*

Railway Vigilance!—On the arrival of the 5 P. M. West Train from Madras on the 3rd instant at Vaniembady, the station appeared to be deserted; no lights, no station master, no pointsmen. To allow the train to get into the siding, the engine driver got off his engine, and searched the station: all were found to be at rest, and quite asleep. He instructed his fireman to hold the points, while he moved the engine on to the water column to get a supply of water. He then proceeded on to the platform, where no signals of any kind were exhibited; and after a detention of 15 minutes the train proceeded on its journey. The passengers were surprised to find that such employes should ever be entrusted with station duties.—*Id.*

CENTRAL INDIA.

We learn that the Chief Commissioner has proceeded from Chandah to the Godavery, doubtless for the purpose of taking a rapid survey of the works in progress there. He is, however, expected to return to the Residency, about the date mentioned in our last issue.—*Times, June 9.*

The army of locusts, which we represented in our last issue as menacing Mundla with an invasion, has, it seems, since changed its line of march, and made a descent upon Nursingpore. All the trees of larger growth in the vicinity have been stripped of their leaves by this the most destructive species of the *genus Cicada*. No further damage is reported.—*Id.*

OUDH.

Female infanticide is still occasionally committed at Narainpore, in Oudh. The authorities have adopted stringent measures to suppress the evil.—*Englishman, June 8.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces, we perceive, proposed to the East India Railway authorities the construction of a platform at Bindachul in the Mirzapore district, for the use of pilgrims visiting that place. It also suggested that it should be considered whether it would not be practicable if a platform were put up at Bindachul, to add on and detach a few carriages to and from the ordinary passenger trains at Mirzapore, during the period of the year in which great throng of pilgrims occurs. As the pilgrims come from distant parts there seems little reason, the Hon'ble Mr. Drummond considered, for supposing that the traffic would be only between Mirzapore and Bindachul, but that large numbers of the pilgrims who, it has been ascertained, do now travel by rail would travel the extra mileage between these places. The railway authorities observed that the proposition rested on the supposition that the train would not already have got its full complement of vehicles, a condition which obtained especially with the through trains. If therefore it were found desirable to construct a platform at Bindachul at all the alternative would be to add a few carriages to the local trains when passing upwards for Mirzapore and downwards from the station above. But before arriving at any conclusion, Mr. Palmer has asked the Government of the North-Western Provinces for an accurate estimate of the numbers who frequent the shrine at Bindachul every year in March and April, and also in September and October.—*Englishman, June 8.*

THE SECEDING FIRMS AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(*From the Englishman, June 8.*)

CALCUTTA, 30th May 1866.

H. W. I. Wood, Esq.,

Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 28th instant addressed to our respective firms, handing copy of a resolution passed at the general meeting of the Chamber, as also of the minute therein referred to.

Before replying to the proposal thereby conveyed, we deem it necessary to advert for a moment to the previous unofficial communications out of which it appears to have originated.

Some time ago we were invited by requisition of certain members of the then existing committee in their individual capacity to meet them at an informal conference at which it was proposed that the Honorable Mr. David Cowie should be present, with the view, if possible, of arranging a basis on which we might rejoin the Chamber as members.

This invitation was frankly responded to by us, not because we ourselves entertained any desire to alter our existing position, but solely from respect to the members of the committee, to Mr. Bullen, the late President, by whom the conference was suggested, and to Mr. Cowie, and because we were willing and anxious to promote, as far as we consistently could, any measure tending to strengthen the harmony and coherence of the mercantile body in Calcutta.

At the conference which ensued, the draft of a resolution prepared by Mr. Cowie identical in its terms with that now submitted was accepted by us, a basis on which, sinking all minor questions and differences, we were willing to rejoin the Chamber; and, as we understood, it was accepted by the members of the committee, then present, equally unreservedly. In short, we believed that the arrangements, though necessarily informal, were virtually concluded, so far as we and the committee were concerned, that the minute would be recorded by the committee, and that we should re-enter the Chamber at once, subject only to the confirmation of the ensuing general meeting, which, according to the rules, was necessary in point of form.

It appears, however, that the terms of the draft minute were not acceptable to some of the members of the committee who were not present at the conference, and an amended draft was subsequently circulated among us through the intervention of Mr. Cowie. To the tenor of the latter, however, we could not agree, and Mr. Cowie was so advised by Mr. Claud Hamilton on our behalf.

At this point we considered that the negotiations were finally closed. We entered upon them originally, in the hope and belief that there might be some approach to unanimity between the committee, the Chamber generally, and ourselves, as to the basis on which we could rejoin, but as the subsequent proceedings indicated a different state of feeling, it would not, after that had become apparent, have been our desire to return to the Chamber even upon the footing arranged in the course of the private and friendly communications to which we have adverted; still less would we at any time have consented that the matter should have been made the subject of public discussion in the Chamber or elsewhere.

It was not without considerable surprise, therefore, that we learned that the original resolution had been submitted to the general meeting of the Chamber for discussion without any previous notice to, or communication with, us on the subject, and having regard to all that had previously taken place, to the circumstances under which the resolution in question was passed, and to the proceedings by which it was immediately followed at the meeting of the Chamber, we much regret that we cannot accept of the committee's invitation to have our names re-placed upon the list of members.

Our best thanks are due to the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie and the other gentlemen who, with him, have endeavoured to arrange for our return to the Chamber, but, while regretting that their exertions have not been attended with success, we cannot accept the responsibility of their failure.—We are, dear Sir, your most obedient servants,

Jardine Skinner and Co.
Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
Lyall, Rennie and Co.
Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
Pp. Wattenbach, Heilgers and Co.
Herm Rhodius.
Williamson Brothers and Co.

THE BENGALEE BARRISTER.

(*From the Hurkaru, June 8.*)

Straws, we are told, betray the course of the current on which they float, so the views expressed by men who like the Bengalee Barrister, Baboo Gaynendro Mohun Tagore, have received a certain amount of education, which they cannot turn to good account from a lack of natural ability, may be taken to represent the most numerous and most thoughtless, the largest yet least weighty section of the native community. The lecture delivered by the Baboo is a marvellous effort of stupidity guided by conceit, yet there are passages where the natural utterance of the lecture is lost in the enunciation of some old yet favourite dogma of Anglo-Native society. The bumptiousness so to speak becomes here and there general instead of individual, and Sobha Bazaar speaks through the medium of the native barrister. We are, in fact, introduced to hopes and wishes which can never be realised, and which have grown up out of some of the old party cries of Anglo-Indians themselves. A generation has passed away since the theory was announced that England must govern India in the interest of the Indians. The mutiny revived it with more than its pristine force, and led it almost to the verge of becoming a cry—India for the Indians. To Englishmen this theory contains nothing startling, nothing extraordinary; it breathes as little of abstract generosity as it does of political self-abnegation. The assertion that England governs this great Empire in the interest of its inhabitants, is but the acknowledgment of a duty laid upon us by Providence,—a duty which we are but little disposed to shirk, and the performance of which involves political considerations of the most vital interest to the stability of our rule. It is synonymous with another favourite theory of Anglo-Indians that our strongest hold on India is the moral influence which we exert. To say that we hold India by moral influence and that in governing it, the first place in the eyes of Government is habitually and of right yielded to the interests of the natives, is to confess that the English in India have realised in their practical daily duties the highest and noblest burden ever laid upon a conquering race, and that they administer the affairs of India as a great trust, instead of weakly looking forward to an exodus, or basely using their position as an opportunity to be turned to the best advantage. But although English statesmen may thus Indianize the Government and set before it the loftiest aims, they do not do so because they believe the English rule in India will be short. If such an idea had possession of their minds it would be impossible to rule India in the interests of its inhabitants, since the Government would only care to provide for its own necessities from day to day. If the natives will only look into the matter deeply and with unprejudiced eyes, they will see that the avowed and fundamental theories upon which English rule in India is based amount to a determination to make the English rule national in a sense hitherto unknown in this great country, and in a sense impossible to conquerors who, like the Mahomedans, had not finished acquiring new provinces ere their empire was mortally stricken at its heart. To this end,—the nationalising of English rule,—the efforts of the English are bent, with all the force and tenacity of the purpose which marks the English character, and with all the energy of a people who work out their purposes with a strength of will and power of muscle, the combined product of a training which honours labour, and worships hard-won success. That such a resolve should ever lead up to a set of circumstances, which should see the English voluntarily abandoning their conquests and voluntarily returning to their ships, satisfied with having conducted the Government to a point at which it might safely be made over to the natives, is to assume that the English character has in it a strain of generosity capable of the most superhuman self-abasement, and capable of a Quixotism as unheard of, as it is in reality unhoped for, even by those who are weak enough to point to it as the ultimate end of British supremacy in India. Baboo Gaynendro Mohun Tagore enunciated this view with a clearness and bareness we have never seen equalled. But we give the natives, whose opinion is worth anything, the credit of believing that the English are masters of India as trustees indeed, but as trustees whose trusteeship has long since merged into actual possession. The future of India is bound up with the stability of British rule, that is of a rule which seeks peace within the borders of the Empire, and the development of those individual agencies which, unfettered, work out the prosperity and progress of nations.

THE NEW HISTORY OF PAINTING IN ITALY.

(*From the Athenæum, May 5.*)

Students and general readers will welcome the appearance of this volume as an instalment of what has been unfortunately styled "The Modern Vasari," or lives of the painters. Had the authors done no more than attempt to reproduce the qualities of the "good Giorgio's" charming but somewhat too gossiping book, their merit would be less than it is. Their scheme is at once more comprehensive than that of the artist of Arezzo, more philosophical in its conception, and, let it not be forgotten, a thousand times more difficult to execute at this day than it might have been in the third quarter of the sixteenth century, when, eleven years before his death, the real Vasari wound up a biographical account of Art in Italy with a memoir of himself that is as candid as any that he produced of others.

What were alleged to be the necessities of publication led, in the making up of the former volumes of this work, to a degree of compression which is said to account for the irregularities of their style and the imperfection of the text. The lapse of eighteen months since the appearance of the first instalments has given opportunities for smoothing over all those gaps which are implied by the reduction of a text, and enabled the authors to impart to the third volume so much of finish as could be expected in the treatment of a subject that is in itself irregular. This section is devoted to the artists of the fifteenth century, beginning with Luca Signorelli (it will be remembered that the second volume left off with Giovanni Santi, who died in 1494), and, while treating of Art as it existed in Italy only during what is, for convenience sake rather than with correctness, styled the fifteenth century, concludes with a biography of Andrea del Sarto, who died in 1531, January 22nd. Other writers say this event took place in 1530; on this point see Stanley's note in the last edition of Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters,' article "Sarto, Andrea del." From the return of his father for the census of Florence it appears that Andrea's birth happened in 1487, not in the following year, as was previously stated. "It is clear that the family name of Vannucchi never had any foundation in fact." It is in the revision of such little facts as the above, formerly held as articles of faith, that Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle have so acutely piqued the interest of Art-biographers and nettled their memories with such severity.

The irregular nature of the subject has compelled our authors to tread again chronological ground which, in pursuit of one painter, had been passed over. Thus Michael Angelo's loving friend Francesco Granacci—who sat to Filippino Lippi for the youth's head in 'The Resurrection of the King's Son,' in the Brancacci Chapel, when that master finished what Masaccio had begun—survived Del Sarto until 1543, twenty-three years after the death of Raphael. The parallelism of schools in different parts of Italy requires a like return upon time past.

Resuming their examination of the great Tuscan school in its branches as represented at Arezzo and elsewhere by Piero della Francesca and his admirable pupil Luca Signorelli,—the former of whom had been treated at large in the concluding part of their second volume,—our authors trace the history of pictorial art as it existed in the hands of these masters, including also in the account Don Bartolommeo della Gatta and others, as influenced by both, to afford a very interesting and vivid sketch of the branch above named. Siena and her unfortunate school of transition, as illustrated by the lives and works of Domenico di Bartolo and his townsmen of the fifteenth century, follow these in order, although their principal, Domenico,—a relative of Taddeo of the same patronymic, who was a better artist,—was born probably not less than thirty years before Luca of the school of Arezzo came into the world. Our authors are severe, not to say unjustly so, on the Sienese artists of this date. Those who delight in comparing opinions will be pleased to contrast their curt condemnation of unlucky Giacomo della Quercia, sculptor of that Fonte Gaja which replaced the Venus-crowned fountain in the piazza of the city, with what Mr. Ruskin wrote about the admirable effigy by this artist of Ilario del Caretto in the Duomo at Lucca; this work certainly does not deserve to be classed with those "which invariably disclosed a fanciful and false conventionalism." In other sculptures Giacomo was less happy. It was not for lack of fine antique models that the Sienese carvers failed to become great; the inimitable Greek "Graces" was found in the earth of their city in the thirteenth century, and still adorns the Academy of Siena, and left the city but for a short time.

As an example of what a thorough-going critic can produce when he has sufficient grounds for a powerful effort at censure, take the following on Domenico di Bartolo's contemporary in Siena, Lorenzo di Pietro, who was nicknamed "*Vecchietta*," an architect, painter and sculptor, who had a day in the sixteenth century:—

"To say that Vecchietta is better than Domenico in his last days is curt but sufficient praise. The false classicism of the Roman architecture, with its bas-reliefs and friezes in monochrome, the capitals of the column overladen with detail, are not more calculated to satisfy a polished taste than the copious ornamentation of the dresses, with their tinted model wax borders, faulty arrangement of figures, false perspective, feeble frames, bewigged and aged heads, all repel the observer; whilst the colour, dimmed by time, it is true, yet still preserved, is flat and unrelieved. No mitigating circumstances alter the force of this necessary verdict, which condemns with equal justice the earlier as well as the later pictures of Vecchietta."

The public taste in Siena at this period was on a par with the disability of the artist; he was extensively patronized and warmly admired. Nevertheless, his income-tax paper, one of those valuable documents from which modern Art-critics have drawn knowledge of the domestic as well as the professional concerns of the Italian painters, prove that Vecchietta, as well as his betters, deprecated the rigour of the tax-agents, by statements that, "if fortune continued to plague him long, as it had hitherto done, he should be forced to sell his movables for bread." It is amusing to see that Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle are disinclined to believe this prayer of the bad painter, although we do not observe that, when a good artist makes a plea for pity, they are so incredulous.

The Italians of the sixteenth century were less squeamish than ourselves in answering the question, "What is an architect?" A host of artists, from Domenico di Bartolo to Da Vinci and Michael Angelo, were not only architects, but military engineers; the first continued to practise fortification until he was superseded by Francesco di Giorgio, one of the best contrivers of attack and defence of whom that age could boast. He is said to have invented the mine (?); he designed the vaulting of the Duomo at Milan. Even if we include Matteo da Siena, the famous miniaturist, whose choral books are among the treasures of his native city, the condition of Art there appears unfortunate when compared with that of Florence at the same period. With this general conclusion, the history before us turns from the artists of Siena as from men who rejected the examples and incitements to freedom of design which were offered by Florentine Art in every age, in order to choose at last the inferior powers of Perugia. The Umbrian schools of the fifteenth century, as represented by O. Nelli and Alunno, come next under consideration. The account is valuable as tending to that fortune of Perugia which culminated in Pietro Perugino, whose influence was never absent from the purest, if not the greatest, successes of Raphael himself. We cannot but feel that the authors are somewhat hard upon Gentile da Fabriano, whom Michael Angelo found delightful, whose pupils dispersed with such noteworthy effect to Venice, Padua and Perugia, who was called the "*egregius magister magistrorum*." His elaborated graces are, it is true, unfortunate in a Sienese derivation; yet his feeling for poetry in Art far exceeded that of Bartolo and his men. Benfigli, in whose hands Art was gradually developing, comes better off. Certainly he was a man who saw things under a larger aspect than the others, and produced what may fairly be called pictures of a monumental order, enriched by much feeling for incidents; the 'Death of St. Louis, of Toulouse,' at Perugia, engraved here, is one of these. It is not incumbent on us to trace the history of the inferior painters of the isolated Perugian school before its great man, Pietro, received such benefit from Florence, that fountain of artistic light in respect to composition, form and colour as fitted him to place the great inheritance of all in the hands of his immortal pupil. A series of happy surmises illuminates the vexed question as to the education of Pietro, and leads us to believe with the authors that he derived benefit not only from P. della Francesca, as Vasari tells us, but from Verrocchio and Da Vinci. The Brancacci Chapel, that unparalleled school of pictorial Art, the Academy of Academies in the noblest sense, was open to him, as to Michael Angelo, Lorenzo di Credi and Leonardo, all of whom he might have met there. Readers who wish to follow the excellent advice given by one of our most genial satirists, and qualify themselves to "praise Pietro Perugino" will do well to study the admirable sketch of that master's career and influence which this book contains. There is nothing in English to be compared with it for completeness or discrimination.

In proper order, Raphael is developed here as the pupil of Perugino; he appears again as the companion of Pinturicchio at a later date. How much the master was indebted to those who went before him, and which of the actual powers of the less prominent Umbrian schools he contrived to retain, are matters evident in the beautiful but somewhat artificial 'Charge to Peter,' in the Sistine Chapel, one of the remains of his work there, spared when it was wrecked to make room for Michael Angelo's 'Last Judgment.' Our authors rightly place very high the qualities of the "Charge," and analyze it with perfect skill; if the destroyed pictures were equal to this, we should have wished the 'Last Judgment' had been displayed on some less honoured wall. Why Perugino left Rome in the autumn of the year in which the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel were completed will interest our readers, as affording a glimpse at ancient artistic manners:—

"It appears from the criminal records of Florence, that Perugino, and a companion called Aulista di Angelo, of Perugia, were convicted of having disguised themselves on some of the long nights of December, and waited with staves at the corner of a street to waylay some person near S. Pietro Maggiore. The evidence adduced before the '*otto di Custodia*,' in their sittings of July 10th, 1487, established most damning facts against Aulista, who was proved to have murdered one man, and struck and wounded others, at Rome. It further appears that he had proposed to murder the person against whom he and Perugino had a grudge, but that the latter wished to end the matter with a drubbing only. Fortunately for the threatened party, the conspirators were taken into custody, and sentenced, Perugino to a fine of ten florins of gold, Aulista to perpetual exile."

Let us hope that, so far at least as Pietro was concerned, the terrific indictment of Florentine justice resembled our own, wherein a man is accused of every conceivable act of violence, in order to include the charge against him. The insight thus afforded to the personal careers of great painters is one of the many charms of this work; others are presented by references to the prices they received, and the conditions they made with regard to work, as in Perugino's case, when he went to Orvieto to complete the pictures in St. Brice's chapel, in the Duomo there, which still contained the scaffolds left by Angelico half a century before; he stipulated for scaffoldings, lime, gold, ultramarine, and 1,500 ducats to boot, for the whole chapel, and undertook to execute the faces and hands of all the figures. With regard to the supply of ultramarine, readers of Vasari will remember the story of Perugino's trick on the Prior of the Frati Gesuati, who, priding himself on making the precious blue, doled it out with suspicion, and sat on the scaffold to see it used by Pietro: the painter constantly, but unobservedly, washed his brush with fresh water in a bowl beside his seat, so that, by frequent demands for colour, to replace that which settled at the bottom of the vessel, he soon exhausted the store of the jealous Prior, although making little show on the wall, before which both sat. The Prior grumbled that the pigment went for nothing on the picture, and got for reply that he must see how little appeared. Perugino, when alone, removed the colour from the vessel and in due time returned it to the Prior, with an admonition that it was better to trust honest men than to suspect them, "because clever fellows could always cheat if they would." The account of Perugino is one the most interesting sections of this book,—a master-piece of criticism; it is rich in colouring, elaborate and perfect in taste; the relations of this painter with his contemporaries and pupils, and his and their influence on Art, are traced with consummate skill, and clearness leaving nothing to be desired.

A history of Pinturicchio and his works follows: this has special reference to Raphael, and is only less interesting than that which concerns Vannucchi. Lo Spagna, companion of Perugino and Raphael, comes next, and is succeeded by the history of those who may be more properly called followers of the former. A chapter is devoted to the Sienese school, as affected by that of Perugia, of which Peruzzi is the best known artist. A spirited history of the Florentines who filled the transitional period of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, including Lorenzo di Credi, Raffaelino del Garbo, Pietro di Cosimo, Fra Bartolommeo, Albertinelli, Bigio, R. Ghirlandaio, Granacci, and less important men, carries on the narrative of design in that part of Italy to which this volume is confined, and is succeeded by an admirable chapter on Andrea del Sarto.

It was to be expected that the authors who had zealously endeavoured to clear the reputation of Fra Fillippo Lippi from the imputation which assigns to him the parentage of Fillippino would try what could be done for Del Sarto as the thief of the French king's money; they, however, confine themselves to a simple narrative of the plunder, and to wondering that Andrea escaped punishment,—unless, indeed, we are to regard as an opening for an exculpation their calling attention to the fact that Vasari, the original author of the evil reports about Lucrezia del Fede,—that lovely hatter's widow, who got her second husband into such trouble,—was one of Andrea's apprentices, whom she treated with insolence and neglected wrongfully. This story of degradation has been told by Mr. Browning in the most subtle poem, 'Andrea del Sarto,' in such a manner that no personal analysis could hope to surpass it. This poem is a marvellous study in purple and grey, the key of which has been supplied by insight that is at once most charitable and most potent. In subtle harmonies of thought and feeling the poem is like one of Del Sarto's own pictures. With all his glory and power in Art, the man was a rascal. As from a black pearl, rays of tenderest beauty surround his craft; yet we are sensible that craft, and not conscience and nature, was at the bottom of his soul. Is it not wonderful that such a master, having a genius not impossible to be compared with that of any one of "The Three," should lend his skill, or even the sanction of his name, to that scoundrelly trick by which Ottaviano de' Medici imposed upon the dilettantism of Frederick of Mantua, in place of the original, a copy by Andrea from Raphael's portrait of 'Leo and the Cardinals'?

We close our examination of his admirable volume with unwonted regret. No general history of Art that has been written in English is at once so entertaining and so recondite, so subtle in criticism, so clear in its definitions and descriptions, so sound in its Art theories, and so philosophical in their enunciation. The work will do much to settle the flashy conceits and beliefs of our countrymen about Art, its history and purpose. Of the last it is gratifying to observe the high range of the authors' vision; they are not merely historians and date collectors, but critics, whose efforts rarely flag and never fail in interest with the reader. The new plates to this volume are much superior in drawing and feeling to those with which the public is familiar. We regret to observe that the serviceable analyses of the index to the first two volumes are dispensed with in that of the third; this is a defect of importance, to be, we trust, remedied by a perfect index of the work when completed.

NEWSPAPER DETECTIVES.

(*From the London Review, May 12.*)

One of the greatest boons to a daily journal is a murder, greater often than a Reform Bill; a hanging, or a prize fight. If there be a mystery about it, so much the better; you may be sure the mystery will lose none of its mysteriousness in the hands of Katterfelto. Versed in the science of astonishing people, and in the knack of seeming astonished at himself, Katterfelto vexes the puddle of the liner into a storm of sensation, a seething leader in which epithets glow with excitement, and sentences turn red as lobsters do in boiling water. The Cannon-street affair was exactly to his mind. It suited the hair-on-end style perfectly. Katterfelto moves in a wonder, and wonders in a thoroughly businesslike manner until he has exhausted that branch of his calling. His next becomes detective. To say that he is more detective than the detectives themselves would not be giving him his due; he is fearfully and awfully detective. A lynx is as a mole to him, a sloth as a sleuth-hound, in seeing and hunting the various suppositions started by himself for the purposes of the chase. He collars one of his own suggestions with an air of amusing triumph, and discovers a point planted by his own hand, as though it were a new and true development from the legitimate facts of the crime. Edgar A. Poe is to some extent his model; Katterfelto follows that wholesome writer at a respectful distance. Barnes Newcome was not more qualified to speak upon the affections than Katterfelto to enlarge upon the emotions, especially as connected with the imagination. He is fine in figures of speech; a prejudiced reader might consider him almost profligate in his employment of adjectives, but Katterfelto knows his public. There is a free trade in language, and Katterfelto treats his patrons to the very best that can be got for the money. None of your common English either for him; any one might write ordinary English, but Katterfelto prefers extraordinary phrases. So strong and hot are they that the tears involuntarily start into your eyes; the essence of the Katterfeltian intellect is far above the standard proof. But strong as he is, and hot as he is, he excels in modesty and kindness. Not for the world would Katterfelto interfere with the ends of justice by prejudging the accused; he exercises the most extreme caution in order to avoid such a mischance. Here, for instance, is a specimen of his good taste in this particular on a recent occasion:—

"At the present stage of the proceedings it would be premature to express any opinion whatever as to the guilt or innocence of William Smith. All we desire to do is to point out, as far as we can, the circumstances which tend to incriminate him, and the missing link in the evidence which the prosecution has to supply in order to make the case perfect."

This friendly office, undertaken in a spirit of philanthropy, upon which it is not necessary to comment, is carried out in a similarly consistent notion of impartiality. William Smith was "an ill-conditioned idle fellow, leading a life which, beginning in sin, was but too likely to end in crime." Then Katterfelto ingeniously tells us that his assumptions, "though not proof positive of guilt," "are sufficient to attach additional weight to any evidence directly inculpating the prisoner." That Katterfelto has no slight opinion of his own abilities as a literary Townshend is apparent; for example, he winds up the article from which we have quoted with this intelligent though rather complacent remark. We give the sentence no less for the sake of the acuteness it displays, than for its perspicuity, which is marvellous:—"Now that the police have learned so much about the crime, they should have little difficulty in ascertaining not only who had an interest in her death, but by whom she was murdered."

We should not care to incur the grave obligation of elucidating the sense of this passage; there is a dim, oracular solemnity about the sentence, which it would be irreverent to disturb. Katterfelto is oracular. Like all oracles, he is fond of hedging and "of praising the works of Pietro Perugino," but he stands safe to win in any event. If he is right, he says so in a leading article; and if wrong, he writes two leading articles to show how his own theory positively deceived himself. We do not know whether his speculations are filed in Scotland-yard. They are calculated to astonish as well as instruct the professional experts. It is possible, however, Katterfelto may excite a larger proportion of astonishment at, than of anxiety for, the possession of his ideas. It is not easy to find the real purpose served by the newspaper detective. Does he merely cater for the morbid curiosity of his readers and establish a sort of dead-house in his columns, or does he purvey the raw-head-and-bloody-bones gossip simply in a market way? There is no harm, and there is a capital newspaper reason in presenting the public with a fair account of any notorious transaction; and to comment upon it is the legitimate editorial function, but sensation-mongering is quite another thing, and should be put down unmercifully. The inclination to it in some journals appears inveterate. They never can be temperate, never can get out of the Ercles vein. With them Katterfelto is at home. It is a mistake to try to be too clever, to lecture bishops on theology, policemen on thief-catching, and Prime Ministers on politics; but Katterfelto is equal to all this. There is nothing on the earth, above it, around it, about [illegible] der it, which he has not plumbed, summed, [illegible] ured; hence, he must have a little detectiv[illegible] y so call it, now and again. Next to a murder [illegible] rgery, and next to that a "romance in rea[illegible] he "concatenates accordingly," with muc[illegible] quence. His ideas are born not only al[illegible] , and sometimes exhibit an inordinate [illegible] romance in real life," if there is love [illegible] Katterfelto is unequalled, but give him for choice [illegible] ter a murder, of course) a piece of writing of the nature of [illegible] ill, a trial, and a verdict. Twenty points which escaped judge, jury, and counsel, are raised by Katterfelto, and he will insist on them the fiercer that nobody can by a possibility contradict him. In forgeries he is sharp as a needle, and keen but not so dry, as the wind when it blows from the east. His deep respect for commerce and our commercial institutions supplies him with an indignant protest against the sin of moral bankruptcy. Katterfelto is, no doubt, well-meaning; but the fumbling of a good-natured proser in matters which do not concern him is often more fatal than the down-right malice aforethought of a badly-disposed person. We take it, there is a clear illustration of this in the selections we have made. The mischief of these remarks can scarce be calculated, and, beyond question, they are not worth, nor is any writing of the kind worth, even the hazard of a judicial miscarriage. Juries are but men, and may read Katterfelto. The press is more honest, respectable, and intelligent, than ever it was before, but it has come to its position by being worthy of it. Private aims and little jobs are occasionally worked through its columns; still, on the whole, we have nothing in our country to be prouder of than its newspapers. To a certainty, if Katterfelto flourishes, the school of Katterfelto-journalism will retrograde, and with it the taste and spirit which renders its encouragement popular. The mere writing for the sake of writing lies at the root of the evil. If articles were registered upon a scale which would indicate their quality rather than their quantity, Katter-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

felto might put up his piece of smoked glass, his rosin with which he does the lightning, his common-place book where quotations are kept in pickle, and his outside coat, which we are tempted to say is fashioned from the skin of a lion, in order to conceal the proportions of an animal whose appearance is not so provocative of terror. It is positively refreshing to find a paper nowadays without one of these detective essays. A sound writer knows that in the space necessarily limited to him in a daily or a weekly journal, the most he can do is to touch off a few salient points, or prefer a novel argument which will bear compression, and it should be remembered that compressed arguments are liable to faults which, in detail, might be avoided. But the Katterfeltian logic is never compressed, and yet it is not safe in its diffusiveness. Katterfelto flounders in a bog of syllogisms; his guiding-star is a will-o'-the-wisp of fancy; he has an obstinate shyness when dealing with facts, but he embraces fiction with warmth, and the result is a little fiction which bears incontestible evidence of its paternity. The late Baron Munchausen was not a more profound political economist than Katterfelto; and in the branch of literature in which Defoe distinguished himself we believe Katterfelto can sustain a lofty position, but these grounds are not sufficient to confer a licence on him as instructor-general for everybody upon everything. We must repudiate his authority and impugn his competence. That a cobbler should stick to his last, especially when he is a cobbler pure and simple, is a plain though a pithy proverb, whose application to the subject of this paper will appear direct enough.

M. JULES SIMON'S *LE TRAVAIL.**

(*From the Spectator*, May 12.)

If we could suppose some traveller shipwrecked twenty years ago on a desert island in the South Pacific, or made captive by a wild tribe of Central Africa or South America, and who has lost his hearing in the interval, to be finding his way back to Europe in the year 1866, utterly ignorant of all the intervening history of the civilized world, and trying to reconstruct that history for himself out of the first file of papers that fell into his hands, he would probably be struck at once with a strong contrast between the politics of England and of France. All in England would seem to be jogging on in old ruts; the same Sovereign would be ruling surrounded with the same respect as of old; there would be the same talk of Reform Bills for England, and suspension of Habeas Corpus for Ireland; the old familiar names, with a few blanks and a few additions, would be figuring nearly in the old places, Russell and Grey on the one side, Lord Derby and Disraeli on the other. Mr. Gladstone might seem to have changed sides, but in holding the leadership of the House of Commons would only have stepped from the second rank to the front, and in short scarcely one personage would be prominent who had been utterly unknown twenty years before. But in France the spectacle would be far different. Not only would the name and title of the Sovereign indicate a total change of dynasty and *regime*, but the almost entirely new names with which he would be found surrounded, either of supporters or opponents, would show at once that the revolution which has taken place must have been one essentially and abidingly violent in character. Our traveller would be utterly unable to comprehend how France should have a representative government, and yet that M. Guizot should be looked for only in the Academy or in the Protestant Consistory; how Thiers, from a great party leader, should have become only a voice amid a small opposition of under fifty members. He might, if once very well informed, and endowed with a very retentive memory and a happy boldness of hypothesis, identify a certain Duke de Persigny with an obscure conspirator of old, and a Count Walewski, President of the Senate, with a former envoy from Polish insurgents. But he would vainly rack his brain to discover who might be the great M. Rouher or the great M. Emile Ollivier. And he would open his eyes very wide to find the name of a former professor of philosophy amongst those of the most prominent members of a Parliamentary opposition, and mixed up with the most practical questions of social economy. But if he felt tempted at first to doubt the identity of the two personages, any such doubt would be dispelled if his eyes glanced over the pages of M. Jules Simon's last published work, *Le Travail*.

To drop hypothesis, it seems, in truth, a pity that M. Simon should be unable to forget that he has been a teacher of philosophy. It may be that, for the understanding of the labour question, it is highly important to know, as he tells us within the first twenty pages of his volume, that "philosophy itself is divided into several branches;" that it "takes particularly the name of ontology when it applies itself to the study of Being, and that of theology when it applies itself to the search after and study of the Cause." But the great bulk of his readers, who may wish to know what he has to say on co-operation or on trade societies, will be terribly apt to skip the philosophic head and tail of his volume, and may not be thought to have lost much by some who will not have followed their example. To be brief, the work may be said to be made up of two parts; about one-third of questionable philosophy, of what is termed in France the spiritualist school, and two-thirds of political economy, of what may be termed the moderate co-operative school, fair, judicious, and able.

A few words first as to the philosophy. Positivism is so clearly the great spiritual danger of the day, that it would be useless to spend much time upon doctrines which, so far as they have any coherency, act as a feeble protest against it. The French Spiritualists at all events proclaim that there is a something *beyond* that drear clock-work of relations between antecedents and consequents which the Positivist declares to be all that man can take cognizance of. But the hollowness of a creed which only proclaims a God to strip Him of all that makes Him worth knowing and loving, which only declares the existence of an immortal spirit in man to sever him from the Father of Spirits, is inexpressible for those who have once felt that communion between God and man made in His image is the Truth of truths in philosophy, the Fact of facts in life. These, when they stumble upon a dogmatic assertion in the fore-front of a chapter, that "If we conceive in thought of a perfect being, it is clear that such a being cannot work without degradation (*sans déchoir*), since he cannot modify himself without ceasing to be perfect," will feel that in trying to glorify philosophy and labour M. Simon robs the one of a most precious principle, the other of its chief honour. Their God is no such supreme aristocrat, who would compromise His dignity by work. For them the Perfect Being is essentially the Eternal Worker, and the consecration of all labour lies in those profound and blessed words, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." In short, M. Simon's God sadly reminds us of that one whom, as Pascal satirically observed, Descartes would very willingly have done without, but whom he found requisite in order to give a snap of the finger to the world and set it going.

If we turn now to the economic portion of M. Simon's book, we shall find that it consists of a sketch of the history of the labour question in France, for modern times compared with its latest developments in England. M. Simon has several times visited this country; he is favourably known both in London drawing-rooms and in the theatre of the Royal Institution; he spent some time last year in a tour through our manufacturing districts, and is generally correct, if sometimes insufficient in his details respecting the working-classes of this country. The only blunder in his volume which may perhaps cause a moment's puzzle to the English reader (perhaps itself only a misprint) is where he speaks of "united," meaning "limited," companies, since few will be deceived by a sentence referring to those notorious hotbeds of petty swindling and usury, the loan societies, as being "for the most part charitable institutions."

The practical portion of the work begins at chapter vi., on "Societies having for Object to keep up or raise the Rate of Wages." M. Simon's account of English trades unions is fair, and (a characteristic in which he is seldom deficient) prudent. The chapter on "Savings' Banks and Friendly Societies" is poor, and seems to indicate a lacuna in the getting up of his materials. It is when we come to the chapters or parts of chapters on co-operative societies for provisions and consumption, on building societies, mutual credit societies, and productive societies, that we really enter upon what may be termed the heart of his book, that to which all the rest is little more than a framework. M. Simon, as before intimated, is a strong advocate for co-operation in all its forms amongst working men. He has been a not inattentive reader of M. Louis Blanc (whom, however, he is too cautious to name), and tells us in his preface that "every honest man" will recognize at every page of his work "the enthusiasm of liberty" (do enthusiasts talk much of their own enthusiasm) "and a boundless devotion to democracy." High-sounding expressions,—but which have to be construed according to the standard of French Imperialism, under which every man has the right to call himself enthusiastic for liberty who may think that a newspaper should only be suppressed after four warnings instead of three, and where the worship of democracy is proclaimed by the autocrat himself. In the mouth of so moderate a man, however, as M. Simon, the praise of co-operative stores and productive associations, mutual credit societies, and building societies, need have no terrors, even for the most timid of those who will look into the facts.

The work, in short, is that of an able man accustomed to generalization, wishing well to the working class, and who, having personally mixed with it, understands several of the questions immediately connected with its social status better than most of those who talk about them; one, above all, who has had the tact to know how far the advocacy of popular views can be pushed without raising the cry of revolutionism. It may be difficult to believe that the book will live much longer than the *regime* under which it has appeared, but to that *regime* it is well adapted, and represents a real service rendered to the cause of French freedom. Whilst the crack orators of the French democratic party devote their eloquence to cosmopolitan harangues, M. Simon has had the good sense to fasten upon the really vital question of the time in the social sphere, and to make it his own for the day. Hence no single French Parliamentary name, it is said, carries so much weight at the present moment with the Parisian *ouvrier* as that of the ex-professor of philosophy. Indeed there are probably not more than two or three men in France who could have written *Le Travail*,—perhaps scarcely more than half-a-dozen who could have done so in England.

Yet the book is one which, though it may interest and instruct, leaves the reader unswayed and cold. The French Socialist writers of the first half of the nineteenth century, even when they had faith in nothing else, had at least faith in their own theories; and the warmth of that faith stirred up men's hearts either to passionate partizanship or to passionate opposition. M. Simon appears to have no great warmth of faith either in social theories or in anything else. He speaks freely of duty, justice, equity, as beseems the author of a work on *Le Devoir*, but the word duty in his philosophy can have no reference to a supreme Author of Duty, the word justice to no Judge of all the earth, who *shall* do "right." Hence for him the moral importance of productive associations lies simply in this, that men will "work for themselves, depend only on themselves. [illegible] man who blushes for his *blouse* is an ass;—a workman [illegible] reckons it a great advantage to have no other master than the rules [*le reglement*] is a man." We must not indeed read such words only according to the letter. What lies beneath them is the really earnest political longing of an educated Frenchman for a truly constitutional government, freely constructed, freely established, freely obeyed, in place of the will of a despot. Thus construed, they will be found to be almost touching in their *naivete*. But has it come to this, that a professor of philosophy of the *grande nation* should set forth *le reglement* as the supreme master whom alone it is true manhood to obey? Some who know France may deem this worship of *reglement* far too rife there already, and one of the very idolatries which it most concerns her people to throw off. And rules indeed are in themselves an escape only from the fickleness of will, not from its selfishness, its tyranny. Not to travel out of M. Simon's immediate subject, if the system of the old French guilds became intolerable, it was not through the wilfulness of individual masters, but through the absurd and vexatious despotism of their rules. Nor is *le reglement* in any wise peculiar to association of any kind. Half the trade disputes in our coal districts arise from colliery rules imposed by individual coal proprietors. No, if association raises men morally it is not because *le reglement* is master, it is because association transforms them from separate and often warring units into members of a society, an organic whole, and the brightest days of any association are generally those before there are any rules at all, whilst men are only bound together by a common purpose and a mutual trust. *Le reglement* is no doubt, sooner or later, a very necessary and valuable thing, and when made, and until unmade, demands to be master. But it claims that mastership, not on its own behalf, but only as being itself the expression of a higher law—a law of Justice, a law of Unity—portions these in turn of the rule of rules and law of laws, the Will of the One just and loving God.

* *Le Travail*. Par Jules Simon. Deuxième Edition. Paris: Librairie Internationale.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. {The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES {London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand			1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, चंड चाइना बांक (लीमटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 do.	...	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	...	at 2s. 0½d.	"
On demand	...	at 2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	...	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Baghdad*.
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Lerradaile, Schiller & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England, and London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 106 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
" on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11¾d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov, 1865. F. G. YOUNG, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	......		2s.	1d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s.	0¾d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s.	0½d.
2 do.	do.	...	2s.	0½d.
1 month's do.	do.	...	2s.	0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England	...		2s.	
On Ireland and Scotland	...		1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	....		1s.	11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.
DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... . 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill; so therwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. {The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland, Ireland and Circular Notes	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 9th June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	¼d.	"
On demand	2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s.	11¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
" " 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
ધી બાેમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.
INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.
ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).
धी ब्याक अफ हीन्दुस्तान, चाइना, जपान (लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up.....................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund 105,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....	2s. 0¾d.	per rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	do.	2s. 0d	"
Demand.	....	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of
SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart., J. F. SMITH, PIERCE EGAN, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, HENRY J. BYRON, | WATTS PHILLIPS, JAMES GRANT, &c., &c., MISS BRADDON, MRS. SOUTHWORTH, MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.
and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c. Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales; Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.
The LONDON JOURNAL stands unrivalled for the instructive, amusing, and moral excellence of its contents, the beauty of its illustrations, the clearness of its type, the superiority of its paper and for its cheapness.
Issued in Weekly Nos., 1*d.*; Monthly Parts, 6*d.*; Half-yearly Vols., 4*s.* 6*d.* Vols. I. to XLII., complete, are now issued.
The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the Colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.
The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.
The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SPORTING KNIVES, Stag Handle, containing large Blade, small Blade, Corkscrew, Tweezers and Pricker. Price, for cash—Rs. 4 each.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.—Some beautiful sweet-toned Instruments by the best makers, with a good Selection of the best Airs. Full particulars, with names of Tunes played by each Instrument, furnished to intending purchasers, on application, or by post.
7 & 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with flowered Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust. From Rs. 5 to 35 each. SOUNDY & Co.
7, Rampart Row.

PEAR TREE CURVES for Engineers' use in complete sets, from 5" to 100" radius, in a French polished Mahogany box, with lock and key. Rs. 50.
7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX; length 16 inches; breadth 13 inches; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.
Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.
It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda-water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DAK BHANGY or PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES, for weighing up to EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TOLAS.—Solid Brass Machine and Weights complete, on a Walnut-wood Stand. Where accuracy in weighing any kind of goods, dak bhangy parcels, or other packages is necessary, these new Machines are invaluable, as the movement is so perfectly correct that a single grain will turn the balance, even in 850 tolas. Net cash price Rs. 80.
7 and 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, very fine tone, with Drum and Bell accompaniments, playing six and eight tunes, Rosewood or Walnutwood cases, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co

KEROSENE LAMPS AND KEROSENE OIL.—A large stock of English-made KEROSENE OIL LAMPS, manufactured specially for India, to burn under a punka, being fitted with the Patent Glass Cone and Punka Protector.
HANDSOME 2, 3, and 4 LIGHT HANGING LAMPS
BEAUTIFULLY CUT CRYSTAL TABLE LAMPS
BRONZE, OPAL, AND OTHER TABLE LAMPS
BRACKET WALL LAMPS;
CHAMBER LAMPS;
HALL or VERANDAH LAMPS.
A large stock of spare Chimnies, Globes, Cones, Wicks, and Punka Protectors, always available.
KEROSENE OIL, Rs. 2-8 per Gallon.
7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.
☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*
TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS,			
Fine double German Balsams...	...Per ¼ ounce	1	8
Heartsease ...	ditto.	0	8
Carnations ...	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette...	...Per ½ ounce	0	8
Coreopsis Tinctoria ...	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft ...	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major ...	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis ...	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholgtia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas ...	...Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 36 varieties	...	15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun	...Per lb.	1	4
———Champion of England	...Ditto.	1	4
———Veitch's Perfection	...Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York	Per ounce	0	12
———, London Market...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Nonpareil	...Ditto	0	8
CUCUMBER, Handglass	... per 1½ ...Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet	...Ditto	0	4
———, red turnip	...Ditto	0	8
———, white turnip	...Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon	...Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone	...Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto	...Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch	...Ditto	0	8
———, Yellow Malta	...Ditto	0	8
———, Early Six Weeks	...Ditto	0	8
———, Snowball	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French	... Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	...Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Bath Cos ...	ditto	0	12
——— Drumhead...	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto	0	6
CARROTS.—Early French Horn	ditto	0	6
——— Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
——— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto	0	8
SAGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto	0	6

8th June, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC,"
AND ON HAND FROM FORMER ARRIVALS.

	Rs.	
Official Royal Army List for May ...	1	4
Dainty Dishes; receipts collected by Lady H. St. Clair...	5	12
Moore's Irish Melodies. Illustrated by D. Maclise...	8	0
Comfort for Small Incomes. By Mrs. Warren ...	0	12
Across Mexico in 1864-5. By W. H. Bullock ...	8	0
Afloat in the Forest. By Captain M. Reid ...	1	8
Tilbury Nogo; or passages in the life of an unsuccessful man. By Whyte Melville ...	1	8
Only a Clod. By author of Lady Audley's Secret...	4	8
Churchill's Manual of Midwifery. New edn., 1866...	9	8
The Dove in the Eagle's Nest. 2 vols. By author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." ...	9	0
Sport and Sportsmen: a book of recollections. By Chas. Stretton ...	11	4
Sporting Sketches: Home and Abroad. By the Old Bushman ...	5	12
The Companion Letter Writer ...	0	12
Essays, critical and imaginative. 4 vols. By Prof. Wilson ...	12	0
Handybook of Law of Trustees. By R. D. Urlin ...	0	12
The Modern Gymnast. By C. Spencer ...	0	12
The Operations of War, explained and illustrated. By Colonel G. B. Hamley ...	21	0
Cazeaux's Work on Midwifery, including the diseases of pregnancy and parturition. 4th American from the 6th French edition, 1866. By Dr. W. R. Bullock. With 140 illustrations ...	18	0
The Chemistry of Common Things. By S. Macadam.	1	4
Watts's Dictionary of Chemistry and the allied branches of other Sciences. Vols. 1 to 4 (one more volume yet to be published) ...	72	0
Scott's Novels.——Vols. 17 and 18. Ivanhoe, 2 vols.	7	0
Hope Campbell; or, know thyself. By C. D. Bell ...	2	12
Captain Gronow's Recollections and Anecdotes of the Camp, the Court, &c. 1st and 2nd Series ...	5	0
———Celebrities of London and Paris. 3rd series ...	6	12
———Last Recollections ...	5	12
England's Workshops. By Dr. Strauss, Quin, Brough, &c. ...	3	12
Complete Works of Shakespeare, with a memoir ...	1	8
The Practice of Medicine. By Dr. Tanner. 5th edn., 1865 ...	15	12
Norie's Epitome of Navigation. 18th edn., 1864 ...	12	0
Footsteps Behind Him. By W. J. Stewart ...	2	0
Donaldson's Complete Latin Grammar for use of Students... ...	10	8
——— Comparative Grammar of the Hebrew Language ...	2	12
——— Complete Greek Grammar for Students	12	0
——— The new Cratylus of the Greek Language ...	15	0
——— Varronianus: Ethnography of Ancient Italy, &c... ...	12	0
——— The Theatre of the Greeks, &c. &c. ...	10	8
Reynolds's System of Medicine. Vol. 1 ...	18	12
Official Memoranda on Equipment of Infantry ...	3	12
Peto's The Resources and Prospects of America ...	5	12
Yates's Running the Gauntlet ...	4	8
Massary's Social Life in Sydney; or, Colonial experience ...	8	0
Miss Braddon's The Lady's Mile. 3 vols ...	20	0
Viscountess Enfield's The Dayrells: a domestic story.	3	12
Palgrave's Essays on Art ...	4	8
Clark's The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe ...	3	8
Westgarth on the rise, progress, &c. of Australia...	2	12
Trollope's Clergymen of Church of England ...	2	12
Ayre's Treasury of Bible Knowledge ...	8	0
Mark Lemon's Wait for the End... ...	4	8
Benfey's Sanskrit Grammar ...	5	12
Baldwin's The Laws of Short Whist ...	2	12
Colonel Blyth on ditto. ditto. ...	3	12
Rankin's Manual of Civil Engineering ...	12	8
A Son of the Soil. 2 vols ...	15	12
Kent's Commentary on International Law. ...	12	0
The Treasury of Geography ...	7	8
Broom's Constitutional Law, &c. New edn., 1865 ...	24	0
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, corrected to Feb. 1866	12	0
Surprising Adventures of Captain Castagnette ...	3	12
Meredith's Native Flowers, Berries, and Insects, of Tasmania ...	35	0
Templeton's Workshop Companion ...	3	12
The true history of a little ragamuffin ...	8	0
The Merchant's and Shipmaster's Ready Calculator	6	0
Davis on Flexions of the Uterus... ...	2	0
Reid's Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man ...	4	8
McCosh's Examination of Mill's Philosophy ...	5	12
Druitt's The Surgeons Vade Mecum, 1865... ...	9	8
Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays. 2 vols...	6	0
——— Miscellaneous Writings ...	3	8
——— Biographies	2	12
Garrod's Materia Medica and Therapeutics ...	8	0
The British Pharmacopœia (official) ...	8	0
Gilbart's Lectures and Essays ...	11	4
Fairy Realm: favourite old tales in verse by Tom Hood. Illustrated by Gustave Doré ...	15	12
Hullah's Song Book, music and words ...	3	8
New Cavalry Drill, Jan. 1865 ...	2	4
Bow Bells. Vol. III. ...	5	0
Weale's Treatise on Electroplating ...	1	2
——— Dictionary of terms of Art &c... ...	3	0
Bull's Hint's to Mothers... ...	3	12
Bradshaw's Railway Continental Guide for May ...	3	0
Brown's Treatise on Stuffing Birds, &c. ...	2	0
Guy Deverell. By J. S. Le Fanu... ...	4	8
Baker on Prophecy ...	3	8
Storey's Work on Tasmania ...	8	12
Hymns, Ancient and Modern. Cloth binding. Rs. 1½ and ...	2	12
Do. Morocco Binding ...	6	12
Church Psalter. Cloth binding. Rs. 1½ and ...	2	12
Do, Morocco binding, Rs. 3½ and ...	6	0
Church Service, fluted ivory cover, in case (handsome) ...	25	0
Ditto ditto (very handsome) ...	35	0
The Slang Dictionary ...	5	4
Hoppus's Timber Measurer ...	2	12
Murray's Handbook for Madras Presidency ...	9	0
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
SONG.—I'm a merry Zingara. By E. Fitzball ...	1	8
———There's a path by the River. By Colonel Addison ...	1	4
———Mamma won't let me marry yet. By S. Fearon ...	1	4
———Hearts and Homes. By Charlotte Young...	1	8
———Good bye, Sweetheart, good bye. By S. Reeves ...	1	4
———Good news from home. By P. S. Gilmore ...	1	4
———The Bridge. By Longfellow ...	1	0
———Juanita. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton ...	1	4
———Beautiful Star. By S. M. Sayles... ...	1	0
———Oh Fairest Italy. By Mrs. J. Boucher ...	1	0
———I love the merry sunshine. By J. W. Lake	1	8
———The Bride's Farewell to England. By Glover	1	4
QUADRILLE.—The Topsy. From Uncle Tom's Cabin ...	1	8
———The Rats. By G. Redler ...	1	8
———The Wedding. By D'Albert ...	1	4
VARSOVIENNE.—The Silver Lake. By W. H. Montgomery ...	0	6
WALTZ.—First Love. By H. Farmer ...	2	0
———The Mabel. By D. Godfrey ...	2	0
GALOP.—Dixey's Land. By Marriott ...	1	8
POLKA.—The Sultan's. By D'Albert. ...	1	8
JUST RECEIVED FROM MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.		
Theobald's Acts of the Legislative Council for 1865...	6	0
Rules of Practice made and issued by the late Sudder Court at Madras, dated 28th April '62, and by the High Court, Appellate Side, under the authority of Section 443 of the Code of Criminal Procedure...	1	0
Mayne's Commentary on the Penal Code. 4th Edn. '65 ...	14	8
Clarke's Unrepealed Regulations of Madras Presidency, 1802-47. Edited by W. P. Williams. 1866...	16	0
FOR SALE.		
A Six Chamber Revolver, by F. T. Baker. Complete with apparatus, in case	85	0

DIARY OF A JOURNEY ACROSS ARABIA, from El Khatif, in the Persian Gulf, to Yambo in the Red Sea, during the year 1819. (With a Map.) By Captain G. FORSTER SADLIER, of H. M.'s 47th Regt. Compiled from the Records of the Bombay Government, by P. RYAN, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government.—2nd Edition.—Price Rs. 3½. To outstations, Rs. 3¾.
12th June, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In many outward diseases, when the best surgical aid had been sought and the profoundest skill has been unsuccessful in establishing a cure, the remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway have accomplished that desirable object. In every generation men are found who leave the beaten track and succeed in finding an easier and shorter road, and such was Holloway when he tried his then new remedies, and saw the foulest ulcers, the most intense inflammations, and the worst scrofulous diseases yield to his Ointment and Pills. Both his preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by giving to exhausted nature just what she most needed.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	....	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	....	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	....	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	....	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	....	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	....	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 61. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.
1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.
2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.
3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.
4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.
5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.
6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.
7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.
8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; a *reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.
9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.
10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.
11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*
12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.
13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.
15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.
Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £732,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.
After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,848,181	5	
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.
Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of... 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000, Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
10 Bales Grey Madapollams.
9 " " Jaconets.
12 " " Shirtings.
17 " " T. Cloth.
7 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
8 " White Madapollams.
7 " Grey and White Dhotees.
2 " Reading Books.
1 Case Coloured Shirts.
AT 3 P. M.
A nearly new light Phaeton forming a close Carriage, with a powerful Horse, and Harness complete.
Bombay, 11th June 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists.
34 Cases 3,400 Pieces of White Madapollams.
AT 1 P. M.
A good serviceable Grey Arab Brougham or Shigram Horse.
One Mail Phaeton with a first-rate pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete.
On account of the underwriters, an Open Carriage.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the old premises of the "Oriental Bank Corporation," a number of office Desks, Writing Tables, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MESS PROPERTY.
Under the orders of Government, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, the Mess Kit of the late 2nd European Regiment, Light Infantry, consisting of
SILVER WARE.
Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Table Forks, Dessert Forks, Soup Ladles, Sauce Ladles, Salad Spoons, Fish Knives, Butter Knives, Gravy Spoons, Tea Spoons, and Salt Spoons.
PLATED WARE.
Large Candelabras, small Do., Flower Stands, Soup Tureens, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Hotwater Dishes, Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Bread Baskets, Salt Cellars, Candlesticks, Cruet Stand, Pickle Stands, Table and Dessert Knives.
GLASS WARE.
Wine Coolers, Finger Glasses, Ice Plates, Champagne, Claret, Wine, Custard and Liqueur Glasses, Tumblers, Salt Cellars, Argand Lamps, Wall Shades, Decanters, and Shades, &c., &c.
The above will be on view at the Rooms from Monday the 18th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
The Property of an Officer.
Grey Arab Charger 14-2, handsome and quiet.
Just landed ex-*Premchund Roychund.*
Two first-rate new Malvern Dog Carts, built by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester, complete, with handsome plated Lamps, Cushions, Waterproof Apron, and Key; also a few sets of superior plated-mounted single Harness.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th June 1866.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHAPMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, MESSRS. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.